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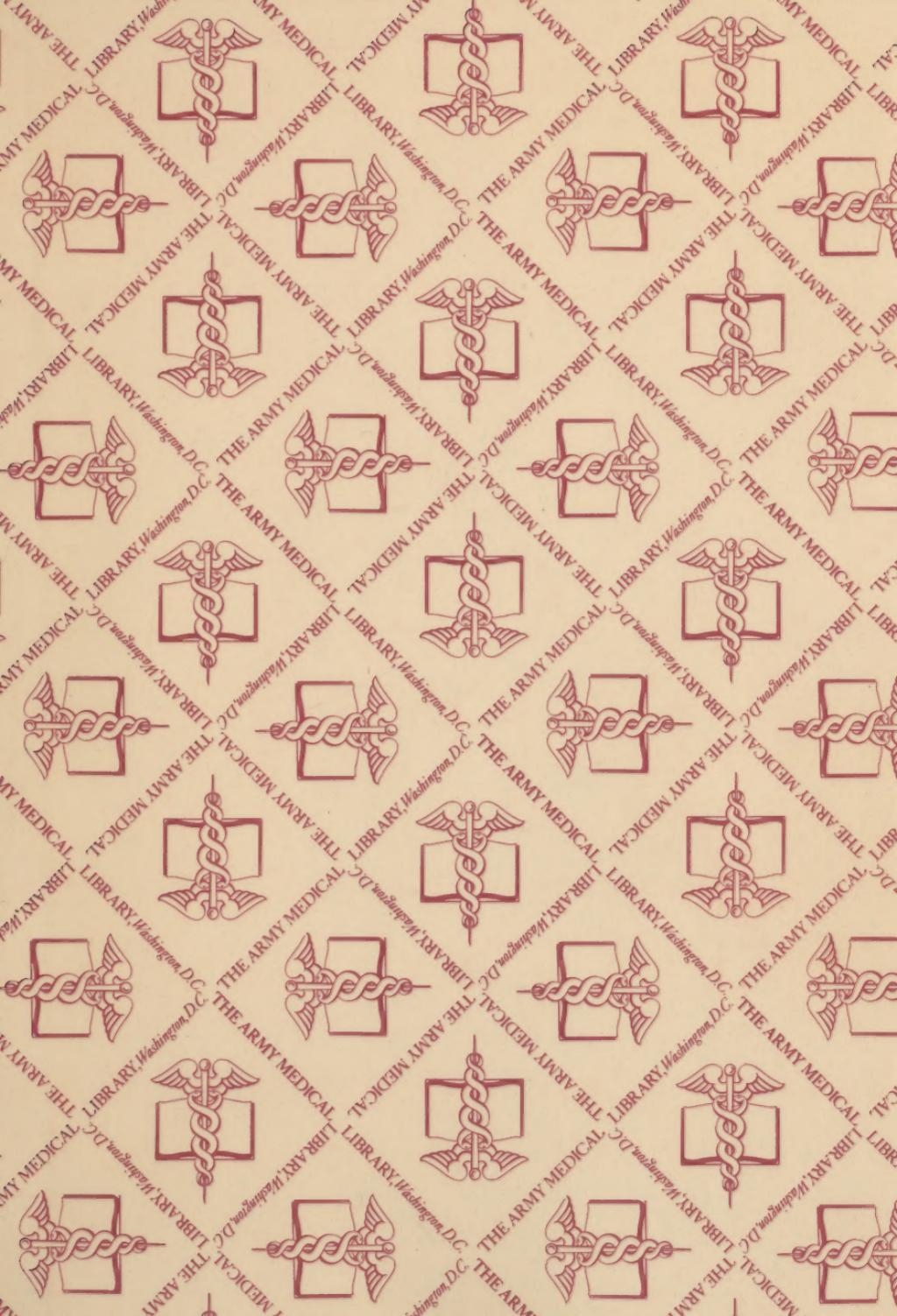


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SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL SOCIETIES OF JAPAN

Organization and History of Activities
to April 1947

PART I

THE IMPERIAL ACADEMY OF JAPAN

THE NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

THE JAPANESE SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF SCIENCE

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General Headquarters
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers

Tokyo, Japan
October 1947



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INTRODUCTION

The development of any progressive country is determined in considerable measure by the thinking associated with the natural and cultural science activities. Such thinking influences formation of the motivating ideologies and aids in fixing the course a country will take in relation to the rest of the world.

In Japan, the three major scientific societies which contributed to the technological and cultural background both preceding and during the recent war were:

The Imperial Academy

The National Research Council

The Japanese Society for the Promotion of Science

Formation of the Imperial Academy (1897) coincided with the period when a proud and imperialistic people was struggling to free itself from centuries of isolation. One sees in this organization an attempt to encourage rational thinking and active development, but largely through an appeal to vanity rather than to the satisfaction of accomplishment. Honors were conferred upon a selected few and a great deal of formality accompanied the slow progress. Formation of the National Research Council (1920) came at a time when it was evident the world over that technological development was due for rapid advances and also that aggressive, business-like management was necessary. This organization accepted the responsibility for advising the Government as to the kind of work most appropriate to encourage and to what extent it should be supported. The third organization, the Japanese Society for the Promotion of Science, had its birth in 1931 when there was a kind of culmination of influences resulting from the growing military spirit, the ancestor-worship type of religion, the feeling of superiority and fatalism, etc., to form the philosophy of the "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere". This Society obviously was formed for purposes of expediency. A great need was felt to keep the technological and ideological progress in phase with the moving world events and to be ready for the opportunities which might present themselves to Japan. Support was sought and obtained from the very highest levels in the Government and in the Imperial Household.

Despite the fact that Japan was preparing for a phase of aggression, the top-level scientific societies, especially the Imperial Academy and the National Research Council, fostered an active program of internationalism. Great emphasis was placed on

the sending of scholars abroad. Whereas this was no doubt done in part to provide Japan with technological developments and methods useful in her program of expansion, it is evident that a spirit of true internationalism existed. This is born out further by the attitudes of scientists since the war. These men have an almost hallowed reverence for anything abroad; the zenith of attainment at this time would be to have the privilege of studying in the United States again.

In Japan, the Social Sciences (philosophy, history, literature, law, political science, economics) have been administered along with the natural sciences (biology, medicine, agriculture, geology, geophysics, chemistry, physics, mathematics, astronomy)

The information compiled here on the three major scientific societies has been taken largely from Japanese reports. Much of the wording, in fact, is identical with that of Japanese translations. In an attempt to check on the accuracy of certain figures, particularly those pertaining to budgets, certain discrepancies have been found. This is due to the fact that the system of accounting used has not been sufficient to maintain a precise classification of the receipts and expenditures. The differences found, however, have been small. Hence, by making allowances for small discrepancies, reliable opinions can be formulated from the material presented. Summaries dealing with the shortcomings of these societies and the steps taken since the war to correct them are being described elsewhere.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF FACTS ABOUT

The Imperial Academy

The National Research Council

The Japanese Society for the Promotion of Science

	IMP. ACAD.	MRC	JSPS
Sponsoring Govt Min	Education	Education	(Education)
Date of Establishment	1879	1920	1931
Present Membership	100	350	100 (Approx)
Objectives	Development of learning and Promotion of culture	Control Direction of research	Acceleration of research
Activities	Offers Prizes Bestows honors Subsidizes research Promotes research Publishes results Sends scholars abroad	Subsidizes research Promotes research Carries out research Publishes results Sends scholars abroad	Subsidizes research Promotes research Carries out research Publishes results Sends scholars abroad
Sources of Support	Imperial Grants Min of Educ Donations	Min of Educ	Imp Grants (originally) Donations Endowments Govt Ministries
Expenditures - 1945		14,283,612	3,439,000
- 1946		19,631,391	3,536,000
- 1947	673,000	42,955,380	6,825,000

SECTION I.

THE IMPERIAL ACADEMY OF JAPAN (Taikoku Gakushuin)

History

Present Organization

Encouragement of Researches

Investigations and Researches Carried Out by the Academy

Publications

International Intercourse

Appendices

1. Members of the Imperial Academy
2. Officers of the Academy and Representatives to the House of Peers
3. Subjects of Theses for Which Prizes Were Awarded
4. Representatives Present at International Meetings
5. Annual Prize Awards
6. Subsidies to Researches

THE IMPERIAL ACADEMY OF JAPAN

History

The Tokyo Academy, the predecessor of the present Academy was founded as a governmental organization in 1879 by Yorimichi Saigo, Minister of Education at that time. This action resulted from suggestions made by Dr. David Murray, advisor to Mr. Saigo, and after consulting with seven of the highest authorities* in academical circles in Japan. The object of the organization was to deliberate on matters of education and to comment on science and art. The maximum number of members stipulated in the regulations was forty. The above mentioned seven persons were appointed to membership by the Minister of Education at the time of establishment. The other members were elected soon thereafter by the Academy and were sanctioned by the Minister of Education. The Academy started at once to publish "The Tokyo Academy Magazine".

The Academy was located first at Shubunkan on the premises of the Minister of Education, later removed to Shoheikan at Toshima in 1880, back temporarily to Shubunkan in 1883 on account of the fire of Shoheikan. Later in 1884, it was moved to the Tokyo Museum of Education at Ueno.

In 1885, Takato Oki, Minister of Education, issued a statement about the reorganization of the Tokyo Academy in which he set forth the object of the Academy as the elevation of the character of science and arts, thereby benefiting and complementing the educational and cultural development. A newly revised regulation of the organization was enacted in the same year, according to which membership should be fifteen persons nominated by the Emperor and 25 persons recommended by the standing members.

* Fukuzawa, Yukichi	- 1834-1901; Scholar of Dutch languages, English language and economics; Founder of Keio University.
Kanda, Ko-ki	- 1830-1899; Scholar of Chinese classics and Dutch language.
Kato, Hiroyuki	- 1836-1916; Scholar of German language, law, politics, philosophy and literature.

Mitsukuri, Shuhei	- 1825-1886; Scholar of Dutch language, educator.
Makamura, Syochoku	- 1832-1891; Scholar of Chinese classics and English language; educator.
Nishi, Amane	- 1826-1894; Scholar of law, politics and economics.
Tsuda, Mamichi	- 1829-1903; Scholar of law.

In 1890, Imperial Ordinance No. 264, entitled "Statute Concerning the Tokyo Academy", was promulgated. The detailed regulations of the organization were established by the Academy in accordance with this new ordinance and new regulations replaced the older ones enacted in 1885.

In 1895, a part of the statute was revised by the Imperial Ordinance No. 17.

In 1901, the publication of the Tokyo Academy Magazine was discontinued, and the reports of the Academy since then were inserted in the "Magazine of Oriental Science and Art", published by the Oriental Science and Art Company.

In 1906, the academy was reorganized and the present Imperial Academy came into existence by the promulgation of the Imperial Ordinance No. 14°, entitled "Statutes of the Imperial Academy".

The following items were provided for in the statutes. The Imperial Academy was placed under the supervision of the Minister of Education and had for its aims the development of learning and the promotion of culture. The members were appointed by the Emperor from among men of learning on the recommendation of the Academy. The Academy could recommend a foreign member or such persons of other nationalities who had rendered a service of special importance to the cause of learning in the Empire. The Academy was divided into two sections: The first section was the cultural and social science group, and the second section was the pure and applied natural science group. Each member belonged to either of two sections in accordance with his specialization. The number of regular members of the Academy was sixty. The Academy held general and sectional meetings and deliberated on matters relating to learning and culture. Members of the Academy presented papers or reports on the subject of his study. The Academy collected essays, designs, materials, etc., concerning science and arts. It undertook researches in cooperation with or could become a member of a foreign scientific organization with the approval of the Minister of Education. The Minister of Education asked the opinion of the Imperial Academy on matters of learning and culture. The President and the Secretary were mutually elected from among the members in the general meeting and the Heads of each section likewise in the respective sectional meetings. The term of office of all the officers was three years.

In the same year (1906) the Academy enacted "Regulations of the Imperial Academy" and obtained sanction of the Minister of Education. The regulations provided mostly for the detailed rules concerning the election of the President and other officials, the selection of new members, the meetings, etc. The selection of a new member was made by first determining three candidates by vote in the sectional meeting, those who obtained the three highest ballots becoming the candidates, and then electing one from among the candidates by the final vote; here the one obtaining votes of more than two-thirds of the members belonging to that section was regarded as elected. The person thus elected was recommended as a new member on the approval of a general meeting.

The officers were elected in accordance with regulations as follows:

President	Hiroyuki Kato
Secretary	Yasutsugu Shigeno
Head of the First Section	Nobushige Hozumi
Head of the Second Section	Dairoku Kikuchi

In the same year the Academy joined the International Association of Academies.

In 1909, Dairoku Kikuchi was elected President, his former position, the Head of the Second Section was taken over by Koi Furuchi. Secretary Shigeno was also replaced by Michisaburo Miyazaki.

In 1910, regulations for awarding prizes was enacted. In 1911, decision was made as to the awarding of Imperial gifts. The Law No. 38 and Imperial Ordinance No. 69 were promulgated stipulating the special account of the fund for the promotion of learning of the Imperial Academy. The Imperial gift was awarded to Hisashi Kimura in recognition of his discovery of "Z-term" to be inserted in the formula for the variation of latitude.

In 1913, the position of secretary was taken over by Joji Sakurai. In 1914, the Imperial Ordinance No. 258 was promulgated providing for rating of the members of the Imperial Academy as Officials of chokunin rank (Imperial Appointees).

In 1915, the law providing for the special account for the promotion of learning was entrusted to the President.

In 1917, President Kikuchi died, and Nobushige Hozumi was elected President. His position as the Head of the First Section was in turn filled by Tetsujiro Inoue.

In 1919, the Academy sent Aikitsu Tanakadate to the first general meeting of the International Research Council. In the same year the

Academy submitted to the Government a statement memorializing the establishment of a National Research Council in Japan.

In 1920, the Academy sent Unokichi Hattori and Man Oda to the first general meeting of the International Union of Academies after its reformation.

In 1925, the statutes were revised. The number of regular members was increased from sixty to a hundred. A change in the Ordinance concerning the House of Peers gave the Academy the privilege of sending four members to the House of Peers as senators, the term of office being seven years. The rules of the mutual election of such members were provided for by Imperial Ordinance No. 233. Tetsujiro Inoue, Kihei Onozuka, Rikitaro Fujisawa and Aikitsu Tanakadate were elected members of the House of Peers.

Keijiro Okano was elected President of the Academy but he died very soon afterwards. In 1926, Joji Sakurai was elected President. The new building in Ueno Park was completed this same year. From 1927 to 1938 there were no special accounts except the change in officials and the members of the House of Peers, etc. (See Appendix 2 regarding details).

In 1939, Hantaro Nagnoka was elected President and succeeded Joji Sakurai.

Present Organization (April 1947)

According to the statute of the Imperial Academy (Imperial Ordinance No. 149 promulgated in 1906, revised in 1925, 1927, 1931, 1937 and in 1942) the Academy is under the supervision of the Minister of Education and has for its aims the development of learning and the promotion of culture. The members are appointed by the Emperor from among men of learning on the recommendation of the Academy. Thus the Academy is purely a governmental organization in its appearance, but the works are wholly entrusted to the Academy, so that the standing members have the powers of deciding all the matters concerning the Academy, including the election of new members, the election of the President and other officers among themselves, changes to be made in its regulations, etc.

The Academy (Chart 1) is divided into two sections and each section further into two subsections as follows:

First Section, Literature and Social Sciences

- 1st Subsection: Law, Political Science and Economics
- 2nd Subsection: Philosophy, History and Literature

Second Section, Natural Science and its Applications

- 1st Subsection: Astronomy, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Geophysics, Geology and Engineering
- 2nd Subsection: Biology, Medicine and Agriculture

The fixed number of regular members is one hundred and each member belongs to either of the above mentioned two sections in accordance with his specialization of learning. The numbers allotted to each section and subsection are as follows:

1st Section: 50 with 25 each of two subsections.

2nd Section: 50 with 31 to 1st Subsection and 19 to the 2nd Subsection.

The vacancy of membership, produced by the death or the retirement of a member, is filled successively by a new member elected in the respective section meeting. The way of electing new members is roughly sketched in the historical note of 1906. Names of present and former members with their specialized subjects of study are given in the attached list (Appendix 1). (Those not marked with the year of death or retirement are present members.) Number of standing members, as it is on March 31, 1947, is 38 belonging to the first section (12 vacancies) and 43 belonging to the second section (7 vacancies).

The officers of the Academy stipulated in the statute are:

- a. President
- b. Secretary
- c. Chiefs of each Section.

The President and Secretary are to be elected in the general meeting and the Chiefs in respective section meetings, and their term of office is three years, but may be re-elected. The present officers are as follows:

President: Hantaro Nagaoka
Secretary: Masaharu Kato
Chief of 1st Section: Saburo Yanada
Chief of 2nd Section: Kotaro Honda

The former officers with the term of their duty are shown in Appendix 2. The list also includes the names of the members sent to the House of Peers as Senators. The sending of members to the House of Peers is one of the authorized privileges that the Academy enjoys, and is stipulated in the Statute of the House of Peers (Imperial Ordinance No. 11 of 1889, revised in 1925) and the Rules of the Mutual Election of the members of the House of Peers among the members of the Imperial Academy (Imperial Ordinance No. 233 of 1925), etc. Such members are elected in the general meeting of the Academy, the term of office being seven years.

The principal functions of the Academy are as follows:

1. Encouragement of scientific and literary researches by giving prizes and subsidies for researches.

2. Initiation of investigations and researches to be carried out under the management of the Academy itself.

3. The publication in periodicals and books of treatises of Academy members and those of others communicated to the Academy.

4. International intercourse by becoming members of various International Associations of Scientific Organizations, dispatching representatives to the meetings of such associations or other affairs and by contributing to the mutual exchange of scientific matters.

The details of these charges are given in respective items.

Encouragement of Researches:

Encouragement of research both in scientific and in cultural studies is one of the important charges of the Academy and is carried out by awarding prizes and giving subsidies.

Prizes:

The prizes are given according to the "Rules of Awarding Prizes of the Imperial Academy" (decided in the general meeting of 1910, revised in 1916 and 1927) for a specific thesis, book of research of superior merit written or done by a non-member. A prize consists of a medal, a sum of money, or both. A candidate is recommended by a member with the support of more than three other members. The thesis, etc., is then examined by a special committee nominated in the section meeting, and the final decision is made by more than two-thirds of the vote of the section meeting for the purpose of hearing the report of that committee.

There are various classes of prizes, viz. (a) the Imperial prize, (b) the Imperial Academy prize and (c) other prizes. The Imperial prize, the prize of the highest honor, is given out of the annual Imperial donation of 2,000 yen to be used as a fund for awarding prizes. Yearly one Imperial prize is given to one each in the natural and cultural sciences, although the allotment of a year may be carried forward to succeeding years in case a suitable candidate is not available. The prize consists of a medal and a sum of money. The Imperial Academy Prize and other prizes are given out of private donations, there being no special difference in importance between them except that the latter are variously titled according to the wishes of the donors.

The awarding of the Imperial prize was introduced in 1911, and that of the Imperial Academy prize in 1912, and since then up to 1947, the Academy has given 73 Imperial prizes, 89 Academy prizes and 46 other prizes. The details are shown in the attached table (Appendix 5).

In general, no special tendency has been followed in the selection of theses, etc., for awarding prizes in 1937 - 1945 which may be taken to lay importance on the contribution to the execution

of the war, etc. Works selected were of purely scientific interest, in most cases, throughout the whole period.

Subsidies:

The academy gives subsidies for scientific and cultural researches to encourage and promote such works. The works to be subsidized are selected early each year from applications presented by a member or recommended by a member or the president of a university in Japan. Such works are examined by a committee specially appointed for the purpose in each section, and using the report of the committee as a reference, each section drafts a bill of subsidies for the year and submits it to the general meeting for recognition.

The number of research works to which the academy gave subsidies was only 4 up to 1917, but the number increased year by year after that, and in 1941 - 1945 there were more than 100 works each year to which subsidies were offered. Details are given in Appendix 6. No special change in selecting subjects was recognizable in the years of war. The works for which subsidies were given were always ones of purely scientific or cultural interest as was the case in awarding prizes. Subsidies are defrayed out of the research promotion fund which is made up of the annual Imperial donation of 10,000 yen and other annual and lump-sum donations. Such donations received by the Academy so far amount to about 2,000,000 yen.

Investigations and Researches Carried Out by the Academy

The Imperial Academy undertakes some investigations and researches of its own initiation and management. The principal ones so far carried out and in process of being carried out are as follows:

1. Compilation of the material for the history of Japanese mathematics. The work was started in 1906 and completed in 1932.
2. Investigation of the accounts of Tadetaka Ino's geodetic survey. The work was started in 1906 and finished in 1917.
3. Translation and publication of books relating to the Roman Law. The work was started in 1909 and ended in 1918 with publication of three books.
4. Historical research of the system of the Imperial Household. The work was started in 1920 and is still on its way.
5. Compilation and study of the historical materials of communication between Japan and European countries. The work was started in 1923.
6. Editing the history of the Imperial Academy. The work was started in 1940 and is nearly completed.

7. Investigation of the human races in East Asia. The work was started in 1940.

8. Editing of the history of science in Japan of pre-Meiji era. The work was started in 1940. The work is a very extensive one comprising the histories of (a) Mathematics, (b) Astronomy, (c) Physics and Chemistry, (d) Architecture and Civil Engineering, (e) Mining, Metallurgy, Geology and Mineralogy, (f) Shipbuilding, Ordnance Machinery and other machinery, (g) Applied Chemistry, (h) Agriculture, (i) Medicine, (j) Pharmacology and (k) Natural History.

9. Editing of the Imperial Manuscript of yesteryears (to be reproduced in print). The work was started in 1940.

Special committee of members and non-members are appointed to carry out each of these investigations or researches.

Publications:

The principal books and periodicals published by the Academy since 1906 are given in the following list:

Books:

1. Collected Essays of the First Section of the Imperial Academy, No. 1. Published in 1913.
2. Collected Essays of the First Section of the Imperial Academy, No. 2. Published in 1919.
3. Memoirs of the Second Section of the Imperial Academy, Vol. I, No. 1 (in English), 1913.
4. Japanese Translation of books concerning Roman Law, 3 books, 1913 - 1914.
5. Tadatake Ino. 1917
6. History of Japanese Mathematics. 1918.
7. History of the Imperial Household System, Vols. I - V. 1937 - 1942.

Periodicals:

1. Proceedings of the Imperial Academy (in English), Vol. I, Nos. 1 - 5, published in 1912 - 1918. Vol. II - XXI, Nos. 1 - 10. 10 issues each year in 1926 - 1945 and Vol. XXII, Nos. 1, 2 in 1946.

2. Same as 1 (in Japanese). Vol. I - IV, Nos. 1 - 3, 3 issued each year in 1942 - 1945 and Vol. V, Nos. 1, 2 in 1946.

International Intercourse:

The Imperial Academy joined the International Association of Academies in 1906 and sent members representing the Academy to the conferences of the Association held in 1907, 1910, 1913 and each year from 1920 to 1939. The Academy also sent members to the conference held in Paris in 1919 for the consultation of the change in the system of the International Association of Academies. The names of the members sent to each of these conferences are shown in Appendix No. 4.

On other occasions the Academy sent members to be present at various memorial rituals held at universities, academies and societies in Europe and America, and also sent members to various scientific conferences held in Europe.

The Academy held receptions in honor of various foreign scholars on occasions of their visits to Japan.

It elected the following persons as foreign members according to stipulation of the Statute of the Academy:

Gustave Boissonade de Fontarabie in 1906.

Sir Charles Eliot in 1925.

Sylvain Lievi, Prof. of College de France, in 1928.

Sir Alfred Ewing, President of the University of Edinburgh, in 1929.

Dr. Hans Molisch, Hon. Prof. of the University of Wien, and the member of Wien Academy in 1931.

APPENDIX NO. I.

Members of the Imperial Academy
The First Section, Literature and Social Science

Elected	Name	Specialized Subjects	Deceased
1906	Kato, Baron Hiroyuki	Philosophy, Law, Literature	1916
	Sugi, Kogi	Statistics	1917
	Hosokawa, Baron Junjiro	Law	1923
	Shigeno, Yasutsugu	Japanese History	1910
	Fukuba, Viscount Yoshishiru	Japanese Literature	1907
	Ohtori, Baron Keisuke		1911
	Kurokawa, Mayori	Japanese Lit and History	1907
	Mishima, Ki	Chinese Literature	1919
	Kimura, Masakoto	Japanese Lit and History	1913
	Inoue, Tetsujiro	Ethics	1926
	Hozumi, Baron Nobushige	Civil Law	1926
	Miyasaki, Michisaburo	Legal History	1928
	Nemoto, Michiaki	Chinese Classics	1907
	Tsuboi, Kumazo	Political History and Political Geography	1936
	Hozami, Yatsujiro	Constitutional Law	1912
	Ume, Kenjiro	Civil Law	1910
	Motura, Yujiro	Psychology	1912
	Motoori, Toyokai	Japanese Literature	1913
	Hoshino, Hisashi	Chinese Literature	1917
	Nakajima, Rikizo	Psychology	1918
	Tajiri, Viscount Inajiro	Public Finance	1923
	Owano, Baron Keijiro	Commercial Law	1925
	Nanjo, Bunju	Buddhism	1927
	Tomii, Baron Masakira	Civil Law	1935
	Hijikata, Yasushi	Civil Law and English Law	1939
	Sato, Jojitsu	Japanese Literature	1908
	Ikki, Kitokuro	Public Law	1944
1907	Suematz, Viscount Kencho	Constitutional & Roman Law	1920
	Matsuzaki, Kurenosuke	Economics	1919
	Takahashi, Sakue	Law	1920
1908	Ueda, Kazutoshi	Japanese Philology	1937
	Okamatsu, Santaro	Law	1921
	Mikami, Sanji	Japanese History	1939
	Kanai, Noboru	Economics	1933
1911	Minobe, Tatsukichi	Constitutional and Administrative Law	
	Ohtsuki, Fumihiko	Japanese Philology	1928

1912	Takakusu, Junjiro	Sanskrit	1945
1913	Yamazaki, Kakujiro	Economics	1945
1915	Haga, Yaichi	Japanese Literature	1927
1916	Hagino, Yoshiyuki	Literature	1924
1917	Hattori, Unekichi Onozuka, Kibeiji	Chinese Philosophy Political Science	1939 1944
1918	Murakami, Sensho Oda, Yorozu	Buddhism Public Law	1929 1945
1919	Shiratori, Kurekichi Matsumoto, Bunzaburo	Oriental History Indology	1942 1944
1920	Haruki, Ichiro Tachi, Sakitaro	Roman Law International Law and Diplomatic History	1944 1943
1921	Matsumoto, Matataro	Psychology	1943
1922	Fukuda, Tokuzo	Economics	1930
1923	Anezaki, Masaharu	Science of Religion	
1925	Tajima, Kinji Ichimura, Sanjiro Miyake, Yonekichi Ohtsuka, Yasuji Nitobe, Inazō Adachi, Mineichiro Yokota, Hideo Tokutomi, Iichiro Yamada, Saburo Kato, Masaharu Takano, Iwasaburo Yoshida, Seichi Taki, Seichi Kuwaki, Genyoku Nakata, Kaoru Matsumoto, George	Economics Chinese History Archaeology and Japanese Law Aesthetics Agrarian and Colonial Economy International Law Jurisprudence History Internat'l Law & Chinese Lit Civil Procedure, Law of Bankruptcy, Maritime Law Statistics and Economics Ethics History of Arts Philosophy Legal History Commercial Law	1934 1947 1929 1931 1933 1934 1938 1946 Retired 1945 1945 1946 Retired 1946
1926	Naito, Torajiro Shimizu, Tora	Oriental History Constitutional and Administrative Law	1934
1927	Matsuhashi, Nichiro Nishida, Kitaro Yahagi, Eizo	Maritime Law Philosophy Agral Economy	1945 1945 1933

1927	Koda, Shigeyuki	Japanese and Chinese Lit	
1928	Shimmura, Izuru Takada, Sanae Sekine, Masanao	Comparative Philology Political Science Japanese History	1938 1932
1929	Saeki, Join	Buddhism	
1930	Fujii, Otoe Kambe, Masao	Japanese Literature Public Finance	1945
1931	Wada, Hidematsu Hamada, Kosaku	Japanese History Literature	1937 1938
1932	Tsuji, Zennosuke	Japanese History	
1934	Shiosawa, Masada Takaoka, Kunno Sasaki, Nobutuna	Economics Agric Politics and Economization Japanese Literature	1945 Retired 1946
1935	Kawazu, Sen Hayashi, Kiroku	Economics Diplomatic History	1943
1936	Haneda, Toru Makino, Eiichi	Orientalogy Criminal Law	
1937	Ueda, Teijiro Ohrai, Noburu Hozumi, Shigeto Ikuechi, Hiroshi	Economics European History Civil Law Oriental History	1940
1939	Suzuki, Torno Surivama, Naojiro Ichikawa, Sanki Sasaki, Soichi	Chinese Literature Comparative Studies in Law English Language Administrative Law	
1941	Tanaka, Kotaro	Commercial Law	
1942	Takeuchi, Yoshio Miura, Shinshichi	Chinese Philosophy Economics	
1943	Murakami, Naojiro Harada, Yoshito Koizumi, Shinzo	European History Archaeology Economics	
1944	Shinobu, Jumpei	International Law and Diplomatic History	
1945	Ui, Hakuju Takayanagi, Kenzo	Indian Philosophy English and American Law	

1946	Nambara, Shigeru Ohnichi, Yoshinori Ueno, Naoteru	Political Science Aesthetics Aesthetics, History of Art
1947	Takahashi, Seichiro Tanabe, Hajime	Economics Philosophy

The Second Section, Natural Science and its Application

Elected	Name	Specialty	Deceased
1906	Tanaka, Baron Yoshio Miyako, Hizu Kikuchi, Baron Dairoku Osawa, Kenji Mitsukuri, Kakichi Ogata, Masanori Sakurai, Baron Joji Koto, Funjirō Yamagawa, Baron Kenjiro Koganei, Yoshikiyo Terao, Hisashi Hashimoto, Tsunatsune Nagai, Nagayoshi Furuichi, Baron Koi Kuhara, Mitsuru Tanakadate, Aikitsu Kitasato, Baron Shibasaburo Miura, Moriji Aoyama, Baron Tanemichi Iijima, Isao Fujisawa, Rikitaro Tsuboi, Shogoro Miura, Kinnosuke Nagaoka, Hantaro Omori, Fusakichi Hirayama, Shin	Pathology Mathematics Physiology Biology Medicine Physical Chemistry Geology Physics Anatomy Astronomy Medicine Pharmacology Civil Engineering Chemistry Geophysics Bacteriology Medicine Medicine Zoology Mathematics Archaeology Medicine Physics Seismology Astronomy	1916 1933 1917 1927 1909 1919 1939 1935 Retired 1907 1944 1923 1909 1929 1934 1919
1908	Shimose, Masachika Matsumura, Jinzo Kumagawa, Muneo Nakamura, Kiyoo	Chemistry Botany Medicine Meteorology	1911 1928 1918 1930
1909	Inokuti, Ariya Sato, Sankichi	Mechanical Engineering Surgery	1923 1943
1911	Ishikawa, Chiyomatsu	Zoology	1935

1913	Takamine, Jokichi	Biochemistry, Pharmacology	1922
1918	Ito, Hayazo Mizuno, Toshinojo	Surgery Physics	1929 1944
1919	Ikeda, Kikunae Yamagiwa, Katsusaburo	Chemistry Pathology	1936 1930
1920	Miyoshi, Manabu Araki, Torasaburo	Botany Medical Chemistry	1939 1942
1922	Honda, Kotaro Sasaki, Chujiro	Physics Zoology, Entomology, Sericology	1938
1923	Takematsu, Toyokichi Miyairi, Deinosuke Noguchi, Hideyo	Applied Chemistry Hygiene Bacteriology	1937 1946 1926
1925	Yamasaki, Naokata Kishinoue, Kamakichi Tamaru, Takure Tawara, Yoshizumi Terada, Torahiko Hirayama, Kiyotsugu Ito, Chuta Kikkawa, Suketaru Oka, Asajiro Nakamura, Seiji Imamura, Akitsune Kimura, Hisashi Tawara, Kuniichi Suzuki, Umetaro Takegi, Teiji Yabe, Hisakatsu Fujiwara, Matsusaburo	Geography Fishery and Biology Physics Pharmacology Physics and Geophysics Astronomy Architecture Crop Science Zoology Physics Seismology Practical Astronomy Metallurgy Chemistry Mathematics Geology Mathematics	1929 1929 1932 1935 1935 1943 1945 1944 1943 1943 1943 1943 1946
1926	Ogawa, Takuji Majima, Riko	Geology and Geography Organic Chemistry	1941
1927	Ikeno, Seiichiro Suehiro, Kyoji Yoshie, Takuji	Botany Applied Mechanics and Naval Architecture Mathematics	1943 1932
1928	Inada, Ryokichi	Medicine	
1929	Fujinami, Akira	Pathology	1934
1930	Miyabe, Kingo Asahina, Yasuhiko Adachi, Funtaro	Biology Chemistry Anatomy	1945

1931	Okada, Takenatsu Kozai, Yoshinao	Geophysics Agriculture	1934
1932	Koza, Shukusuke Morishima, Kurata Osaka, Yukichi	Petrology and Mineralogy Medicine Chemistry	1943
1933	Hata, Sahachiro Hiraga, Yuzuru	Bacteriology Naval Architecture	1938 1943
1934	Kakeya, Soichi Nakayama, Hidesaburo	Mathematics Engineering	1947 1936
1935	Ando, Hirotaro Yatsu, Naohide	Agriculture Biology	Retired 1946
1936	Masuno, Mataro	Medicine	1941
1937	Kato, Takeo Nishikawa, Shoji Fujiwara, Sakuhhei Katayama, Masao	Geology Physics Geophysics Chemistry	
1938	Shibusawa, Motoji Tanaka, Yoshio Aso, Keijiro	Electrical Engineering Applied Chemistry Agriculture	
1939	Sasaki, Takaoki Hayashi, Haruo Shibata, Keita Fujii, Kanjiro	Medicine Medicine Chemistry Biology	
1942	Mita, Sadanori Tsuboi, Seitaro Kon, Yutaka	Medicine Geology Medicine	
1943	Kumazaki, Tairo Sezawa, Katsutada	Medicine Seismology, Naval Architecture	1944
1944	Shibata, Yuji Hagiwara, Yusuke Hirai, Ikutaro	Chemistry Astronomy Medicine	
1945	Kusano, Shunsuke Ono, Akimasa Ohshima, Hiroshi	Biology Applied Mechanics Biology	
1946	Fuse, Gennosuke Yukawa, Hideki Kondo, Mantaro Ogata, Tomosaburo	Medicine Physics Agriculture Medicine	1946 1946

1947 Takamine, Toshio
Katsunuma, Seizo Physics
Medicine

Foreign Members

1906	Gustave Boissonade de Fontarabie	1910
1925	Sir Charles Eliot	1931
1928	Sylvain Levi	1935
1929	Sir Alfred Ewing	1935
1931	Dr. Hans Molisch	1937

APPENDIX NO. 2

Officers of the Imperial Academy and Representatives to the House
of Peers

<u>President</u>		<u>Secretary</u>	
Hiroyuki Kato	1906-09	Yasutsugu Shigeno	1906-09
Dairoku Kiduchi	1909-17	Michisaburo Miyazaki	1909-13
Shigenobu Hozumi	1917-25	Joji Sakurai	1913-26
Keiichiro Okano	1925-25	Masaharu Anezaki	1926-35
Joji Sakurai	1926-39	Masaharu Kato	1935
Hantaro Nagaoaka	1939		

Chief of the First Section

Nobushige Hozumi	1906-17
Tetsujiro Inoue	1917-26
Masasakira Tomii	1926-35
Kiheiiji Onozuka	1935-43
Yorozu Oda	1943-45
Saburo Yamada	1945

Chief of the Second Section

Dairoku Kikuchi	1906-09
Koi Furuchi	1909-21
Rikitaro Fujisawa	1921-24
Sankichi Sato	1924-39
Aikitsu Tanakadate	1939-45
Kotaro Honda	1945

Members of the House of Peers

Tetsujiro Inoue	1925-26
Kiheiiji Onozuka	1925-43
Rikitaro Fujisawa	1925-33
Aikitsu Tanakadate	1925
Kazutoshi Ueda	1926-30
Sanji Mikami	1930-39
Hantaro Nagaoaka	1934
Masaharu Anezaki	1939
Saburo Yamada	1943

APPENDIX NO. 3

Subjects of Theses, etc. for Which Prizes Were Awarded

1911 I.P. No. 1. Hisashi Kinura. Studies on the variation of earth's latitude, especially the discovery of the "Z" term.

1912 I.P. No. 2. Nagao Ariga. The Sino-Japanese war from the continental point of view and international law. The Russo-Japanese war from the continental point of view and international law.
I.P. No. 3. Yu Fujikawa. History of medicine in Japan.
I.P. No. 4. and 5. Sakugoro Hirase and Seichiro Ikeno. Discoveries of the spermazoid of the *ginzo biloba* and of *cycas revoluta*.
A.P. No. 1. Jokichi Takanine. Discovery of adrenalin.

1913 I.P. No. 6. Ryosuke Murakami. "Zoku-Nihon-Koki-Sanko" (a study on a book of Japanese History).
I.P. No. 7. Kuzakatsu Kosaka. Investigation on the origin of the cranial nerves.
A.P. No. 2. Seitaro Goto. Studies on the externally parasitic trematodes.
A.P. No. 3. Motoki Kondo. Design of warships especially cruiser-battleships.

1914 I.P. No. 8. Jun Tawara. Investigation on His's bundle of mammalian heart.
A.P. No. 4. Shinichiro Takezoye. "Sashi-kwaisen" (a study on a book of Chinese classics).
A.P. No. 5. Shirota Kusakabe. Investigation on the dynamical properties of rocks.

1915 I.P. No. 9. Hideyo Noguchi. Studies on Spirochaeta Parida.
A.P. No. 6. Kin In Showu. "Unyoshu" (A Korean literature).
A.P. No. 7. Kametaro Toyama. Studies on the heredity of silk worms.

1916 I.P. No. 10. Toru Oya. Studies on "Kana", the Japanese alphabet.
I.P. No. 11. Taisuke Hayashi. "Shuko" an ancient Chinese sage and his age.
I.P. No. 12. 13. Ryokichi Inada and Yasushi Ido. Cooperative study on spirochaeta disease of jaundice bleeding nature.
A.P. Nos. 8-11. Uichi Toriwata, Tsunetaro Kijirai, Eitaro Yokoyama and Masajiro Kitamura. Studies on the electric spark gap to be used in wireless telegraph and telephone.
A.P. No. 12. Kotaro Onda. Studies on iron.

1917 I.P. No. 14. Nobutsuna Sasaki. Studies on the history of the studies on Japanese poems and the history of Japanese poems.
I.P. No. 15. Torahiko Terada. Studies on the experimental method of the Rave spot and its explanation.
A.P. No. 13. Riko Majima. Studies on the principal constituents of "Urushi".
A.P. No. 14. Shoji Nishikawa. Studies on the atomic arrangement of spinel and the Rontgen ray examination of a body under strain.

1918 I.P. No. 16. Hidematsu Wada. "Shinkishu" and the explanation of the Imperial compilations of poems.
 I.P. No. 17. Taiken Kimura. Philosophy of the six schools in India.
 I.P. No. 18. Keita Shibata. Studies on the flavone matter in the vegetable world.
 A.P. Nos. 15, 16. Fujirio Katsurada and Akira Fujinami. Studies on Japanese filaria diseases.
 Prince Katsura P. No. 1. Seiichi Takimoto. Japanese Economic Series.

1919 I.P. No. 19. Jun Ishiwara. Studies on the relativistic theory of gravitation and the quantum theory.
 A.P. No. 17. Chushu Takata. Studies on Chinese characters (Koryuken).
 A.P. Nos. 18, 19. Katsusaburo Yamazawa and Koichi Ichikawa. Studies on the artificial growth of cancer.
 A.P. No. 20. Tokiji Ishikawa. Studies on the casting of manganese bronze, other copper alloys and cast iron.

1920 I.P. No. 20. Shuko Miura. Studies on the history of laws.
 I.P. No. 21. Mitsumaru Tsujimoto. Studies on fatty oils.
 A.P. No. 21. Seigai Omura. History of the development of esoteric Buddhism.
 A.P. No. 22. Sakuhachi Fujiwara. Studies on the abnormal propagation of sound.
 Prince Katsura P. No. 2. Bunzo Hayata. Studies on the flora of Formosa.

1921 I.P. No. 22. Zennosuke Tsuiji. Studies on the history of Buddhism in Japan.
 I.P. No. 23. Gennosuke Fuse. Anatomical study of brain.
 A.P. No. 23. Hikoschichiro Matsumoto. Studies on ophiurida.
 A.P. No. 24. Kuniichi Tawara. Studies on Japanese swords.
 Prince Katsura P. No. 3. Yoshizumi Tawara. Studies on pupae poisons.

1922 I.P. Nos. 24, 25. Toshio Takamine and Usaburo Yoshida. Cooperative study on Stark effect.
 A.P. No. 25. Kenji Kiyono. Studies on vital staining.
 A.P. No. 26. Kyoji Suehiro. Studies on the torsion-meter of the communicating rod.

1923 I.P. No. 26. Iichiro Tokutomi. Modern history of Japanese nation.
 I.P. No. 27. Shigematsu Yakimura. Commentary of "Honcho Bunsui" (Selections from Japanese Literature's).
 I.P. No. 28. Yasuhiko Asahina. Chemical studies of the constituents of Chinese medicines.

1924 I.P. No. 29. Suekichi Kinoshita. Studies on radioactive rays.
 I.P. No. 30. Kuniji Yashiro. A study on the enthronement of the Emperor Chokai.
 I.P. No. 31. Takaoki Sasaki. Studies on the decomposition of protein and amino-acids by bacteria and the synthesis of amino-acids.
 I.P. No. 27. Kiichiro Soda. Money and value, and the logical nature of economic principles.

I.P. No. 28. Rinya Kawamura. Studies on lipoids.

I.P. Nos. 29, 30. Unetaro Suzuki and Katsumi Takahashi.
Studies on sub-nourishments.

Prince Katsura P. No. 4. Aikichi Yizaki. History of musical instruments in Japan.

O.M.P. No. 1. Jihei Hirose. "Wakyo Shuei" and "Zoku Wakyo Shuei" (Descriptions on Japanese mirrors).

O.M.P. No. 2. Takeo Shimizu. Studies on the expansion apparatus to be used in the research work of radioactivity.

O.M.P. No. 3. Shirosuke Tashiro. Studies on the production of carbon dioxide by nervous system and micro-measurement of carbon dioxide.

1925 I.P. No. 32. Yoshiteru Yabuki. Studies on "Sankaikyo" (a special religious doctrine in ancient China).

I.P. No. 33. Nazaho Nonobe. Vibration of a building, especially its earthquake resisting property.

A.P. No. 31. Shinkishi Hatai. Studies on albino rats.

O.M.P. No. 4. Takeshi Sone. Measurements of magnetic coefficients of gases.

1926 I.P. No. 34. Yorisuke Numata. Japanese Heraldry.

I.P. No. 35. Yoshiaki Ogawa. Stratigraphical studies of the Paleozoic and Mesozoic formations in the Middle West of Japan.

A.P. No. 32. Tomonobu Ishibashi. Conception of Messiah in the Old Testament and its historical background.

A.P. No. 33. Shitsuzo Kuwabara. "P'u Shou Meng" (A person who lived at the end of Sung dynasty in China).

A.P. No. 34. Shintaro Motora. Studies on the ship stabilizer.

A.P. No. 35. Seizo Katsunuma. Histo-chemical Studies on oxidase reaction.

A.P. No. 36. Ryotaro Mitsuda. Mercury Arrester.

O.M.P. No. 5. Heikichi Saito. Thermobalance.

O.M.P. Nos. 6, 7. Junjiro Shimazono and Tomosaburo Ogata. Experimental study in avitaminosis B.

O.M.P. No. 8. Shigeru Kometsu. Biochemical Study of several Japanese plants.

1927 I.P. No. 36. Shigeru Kato. Studies on gold and silver during the T'ang and the Sung dynasties, with special reference to their monetal functions.

I.P. No. 37. Yuji Shibata. Spectro-chemical studies of complex metallic salts.

A.P. No. 38. Yoshio Tanaka. Studies on the constituents of Japanese petroleum and their applications.

Prince Katsura P. No. 5. Takenoshin Nakai. Studies on Korean Flora.

O.M.P. No. 9. Takejiro Murakami. Physico-metallographical investigation in special steels.

O.M.P. No. 10. Keizo Doi. Historical Studies on the origin of syphilis.

1928 I.P. No. 38. Masao Kambe. Studies on Taxes and Taxation.

I.P. No. 39. Soichi Kakeya. On the system of integral equations and the function-theoretical problems relating to it.

A.P. No. 39. Tatsuyuki Takano. History of singing and chanting in Japan.

A.P. No. 40. Yusuru Hiraga. High speed ships.

O.M.P. No. 11. Heisaburo Nondo. Investigations on the alkaloids found in Japanese plants.

1929 I.P. No. 40. Toshi Shida. Investigations on the rigidity of the earth's surface and on earthquake motions.

A.P. No. 41. Yoshiki Horizuchi. On the typhoon of the Far East.

A.P. No. 42. Hisao Tanabe. Studies on Oriental music.

Prince Matsura P. No. 6. Hachiro Yamagami. New studies on Japanese armour.

O.M.P. Nos. 12-15. Zenzo Futaki, Itsuna Kakagi, Tanji Tani-guchi and Shirpachi Osumi. A study of rat-bite fever.

O.M.P. Nos. 16, 17. Kikutaro Ishiwara, Toyoitsu Ohtawara and Kotaro Tamura. An experimental study of rat-bite fever.

1930 I.P. No. 41. Buntaro Adachi. Studies on the arterial system of the Japanese.

A.P. No. 43. Shinkichi Ogura. Investigations on the tidal waves and currents in the Inland Sea.

O.M.P. No. 18. Okuro Oikawa. The discovery of asteroids.

1931 I.P. No. 42. Katsutada Sezawa. Theoretical investigations on generation and transmission of seismic waves and other problems.

A.P. No. 44. Hakuju Ui. Studies on Indian philosophy and Buddhism (5 vols).

A.P. No. 45. Hakaru Masumoto. A physico-metallurgical investigation of ferromagnetic elements and their alloys.

A.P. No. 46. Hayashi Miyake. Studies on cholelithiasis in Japan.

1932 I.P. No. 43. Kyosuke Kindaichi. Studies on the Ainu Epic "Yukar".

I.P. No. 44. Kiyoo Wedato. Investigation of deep-focused earthquakes.

A.P. No. 47. Ikutaro Hirai. On the cause of the meningitis-like disease frequently observed among the Japanese sucklings.

A.P. No. 48. Tatsuo Aida. Genetical studies on the body color of *aplocheilus latipes*.

O.M.P. No. 19. Motonori Matsuyama. Geophysical investigations on gravity anomalies and magnetism of basaltic rocks.

O.M.P. No. 20. Shintaro Uda. Research on ultra short electromagnetic waves.

Mendenhall M.P. No. 1. Seishi Wikuchi. Experimental studies on the diffraction of electron rays through thin mica plates.

1933 I.P. No. 45. Ziro Tuzi. On the study of photoelasticity.

I.P. No. 46. Bunsuke Suzuki. Studies on fatty acids, glycerides, and phosphatids.

A.P. No. 49. Mishio Ishimoto. Measurements of earth-tilts and of the seismic forces due to near earthquakes.

O.M.P. No. 21. Shunsuke Kusano. Studies on the life history of chytridinae.

O.M.P. No. 22. Chiuta Oguchi. On the "Oguchi" disease.

O.M.P. No. 23. Yashiro Kotaka. Studies on the Intermediary Metabolism of tryptophane.

O.M.P. No. 24. Hiroshi Nomura. Investigations on the pungent principles of ginger.

1934 I.P. No. 47. Noboru Niida. A reconstruction of the administrative and civil code of the Tang dynasty.

I.P. No. 48. Seitaro Tsuboi. Studies on the genesis of igneous rocks.

A.P. No. 50. Yoshiaki Tadokoro. Investigation of refractory materials.

A.P. No. 51. Yutaka Tadokoro. The silver reaction of cells.

O.M.P. No. 25. Kogi Hidaka. Physical investigations on vibrations of water basins and on ocean currents.

O.M.P. No. 26. Sankichi Takei. The chemical constitution of retenone, an active component of derris root.

O.M.P. No. 27. Geichi Sawaruchi. Study and devices on Japanese lacquer ware.

1935 I.P. No. 49. Shimpei Ogura. Studies on the poems of the Silla dynasty and the Ritu.

I.P. No. 50. Shinsho Hanayama. A study of the commentary on the Saddharma-pundarika Sutra by Prince Shotoku.

A.P. No. 52. Saburo Umino. On the specific heat of iron-carbon system at high temperatures, and the heat changes accompanying the changes of phase.

1936 I.P. No. 51. Hisayoshi Ogawa. The myths and the traditions of the Formosan native tribes.

I.P. Nos. 52, 53. Takaoki Sasaki and Tomizo Yoshida. Experimental generation of liver cancer by feeding with co-amidoazotoluene.

A.P. No. 53. Nenozo Utsurikawa. A genealogical and classificatory study of the Formosan native tribes.

O.M.P. No. 28. Masao Suenaga. Ancient Japanese armour.

O.M.P. No. 29. Masaji Tomita. Studies upon embryochemistry.

O.M.P. No. 30. Studies on the synthesis of indole derivatives.

O.M.P. No. 31. Mitizo Asano. Researches on the lichen fatty-acid and coloring matter of pulvinic acid series.

1937 I.P. No. 54. Shinkichi Horiba. Thermal analysis of chemical reaction velocity.

I.P. No. 55. Yasujiro Niwa. Electric transmission of pictures.

Count Kashima P. No. 1. Ryozo Kanahira. Studies on the flora of Micronesia under Japanese mandate.

1938 A.P. No. 54. Sanichiro Mizushima. Studies on the experimental verification of the dipoletheory and the relation between the dipole moment and molecular structure.

O.M.P. No. 32. Zenjiro Kitasato. Studies on the constitution of saponin.

O.M.P. No. 33. Tayei Shimizu. On the chemical and physiological investigation of the bile acids.

Mendenhall M.P. No. 2. Noboru Watanabe. Research on the measurement of a geodetic base line in terms of the wave length of light.

1939 I.P. No. 56. Ken Ishikawa. The historical study of Sekimonshingaku (Philosophy of Ishida School).

I.P. No. 57. Ken Kure. Studies on spinal parasympathikus.
 A.P. No. 55. Sanichi Hisamatsu. A history of Japanese Literary Criticism.
 A.P. No. 56. Minjirō Kunugui. Researches on the theory of abstract spaces.
 O.M.P. No. 34. Kazuma Kawase. The study on old Japanese type printings before the seventeenth century.

1940 I.P. No. 58. Asaji Nose. The origin of the Noh-play
 I.P. No. 59. Hideki Yakawa. Theoretical study on prediction of the existence of mesotrons in cosmic rays.
 I.P. No. 60. Juro Horiuchi. Theoretical and experimental researches on chemical kinetics.
 A.P. No. 57. Shozo Arisekna. History of arms and armours.
 A.P. No. 58. Shigeyoshi Saito. Makinomoto Hitomaro (an ancient poet in Japan).
 A.P. No. 59. Motosuji Ishida. Studies on the Haiku poetry.
 A.P. No. 60. Toshio Maki. The outline of researches in the syntheses of vat dyestuff.
 A.P. No. 61. Tario Kikuta. An investigation of cast iron.

1941 I.P. No. 61. Eiichi Matsumoto. Iconographical study of Tunkung Buddhist paintings.
 I.P. No. 62. Kinjirō Okabe. Researches on magnetrons.
 I.P. No. 63. Yes Kuno. Studies on human perspiration.
 A.P. No. 62. Seiichi Iwao. A study of the history of the Japanese quarters in the South Seas in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries.
 A.P. No. 63. Shinobu Ishihara. Studies on the sight of color and color blindness.
 A.P. No. 64. Tarutaro Ogata. On the synthesis of cyanine colors.
 A.P. No. 65. Ukitiro Nakaya. Physical investigation on snow.

1942 I.P. No. 64. Enku Uno. Religious rites and ceremonies concerning rice planting and eating in Malaysia.
 A.P. No. 66. Seiji Kaya. Magnetic properties of ferromagnetic crystals.

1943 I.P. No. 65. Junsei Shinoby. Lectures on the law war.
 I.P. No. 66. Tanemoto Furuhata. On the study of blood types.
 I.P. No. 67. Hitoshi Kihara. Cytogenetic studies on wheat.
 A.P. No. 67, 68, 69. Kenzo Tamura, Morizo Ishidate and Gyokujo Zihara. Studies on the cariostimulant effect of Japanese camphor.
 A.P. No. 70. Teijiro Yabuta. Biochemical studies on metabolic products of filamentous fungi.
 A.P. No. 71. Isamu Nitta. Researches on chemical constitution by the X-ray method.
 O.M.P. No. 35. Shigehiko Sugasawa. Studies on the syntheses of dibenzo-chinolizine and bibenzo-indolizine derivatives.

1944 I.P. No. 68. Tomosaburo Oyata. Studies on the internal secretion of the salivary glands.
 A.P. No. 72. Hirosi Terao. Physiological studies of the rice plant with special reference to crop failure by the occurrence of unseasonable low temperature.

A.P. No. 73. Munio Kotake. Chemical studies on toad poisons.
A.P. No. 74. Nobuji Sasaki. Researches on the micromechanism
of chemical reactions.
A.P. No. 75. Eiji Ochiai. On the aromatic properties of
heterocyclic bases.
A.P. No. 76. Hisanao Hatakeyama. Investigations on the bay-
disturbance in terrestrial magnetic field.

1945 I.P. No. 69. Kyoji Funada. The Roman Law.
I.P. No. 70. Takahiro Okuno. Studies on the history of
economy of Imperial Household.
I.P. No. 71. Tokushichi Mishima. Studies on special steels,
especially M. K. magnetic steel.
A.P. No. 77. Masaji Kasuga. Studies on "Konkomyo Saisho-
kyo" (a Buddhist Sutra).
A.P. No. 78. Hikosaburo Kaneko. Studies on the literature of
"Heian" era and others.
A.P. No. 79. Rian Iimori. Studies on minerals containing rare
elements, especially radioactive and luminescent minerals.
A.P. No. 80. Shunichi Mashimo. Functional Examination of the
diseases of circulatory system.
A.P. Nos. 81, 82. Naoto Kameyama and Shozo Makishima. Studies
on the phosphorescent matter of firefly.
A.P. No. 83. Kenjiro Kimura. Geochemical and analytical
studies of rare elements.
A.P. No. 84. Sadaichi Ito. Studies on the crystal structure
of silicate salts.
Count Kashima P. No. 2. Matsusaburo Shioiri. Chemistry of
paddy field.
Count Kashima P. No. 3. Masanao Abe. Studies on mountain
clouds and their air current.
Count Kashima P. No. 4. Hisayuki Sonoya. Quantitative deter-
mination of gases in metal.

1946 I.P. No. 72. Hakaru Msumoto. Studies on ferrous alloys
having abnormal characteristics.
A.P. No. 85. Kinzaburo Hirai. Experimental study on the pro-
duction of poisons by bacteria in infantile intestines.
A.P. No. 86. Ken Ogura. Anatomy of ferns.

1947 I.P. No. 73. Teikoo Matsumura. Treatise on mythology.
A.P. No. 87. Yoshinaro Toki. "Munetaka Tayasu" (a lord in
Tokugawa era).
A.P. No. 88. Masaichi Majima. Destruction by high speed
impact and some allied phenomena.
A.P. No. 89. Ryuzaburo Tanaka. Studies on the sound nuance
of Japanese language by sound film.

APPENDIX NO. 4

Representatives Present at the Meetings of the International Association of Academies

1907 3rd meeting at Vienna, Yasutusu Shigeno, Baron Dairoku Fikuchi
1910 4th meeting at Rome, Joji Sa'urai
1913 5th meeting at St. Petersburg, Shogoro Tsuboi
1919 Conference to change the system of International Association of Academies at Paris, Juniro Takakusu, Kiheiiji Onozuka.
1920 1st meeting after change, Unokichi Hettori, Yorozu Oda
1921 2nd meeting, Santaro Okamatsu, Sanji Mikami
1922 3rd meeting, Tetsujiro Inoue, Tatsukichi Minobe
1923 4th meeting, Kazutoshi Ueda, Sakutarō Tachi
1924 5th meeting, Matataro Matsumoto, Mineichiro Adachi
1925 6th meeting, Tokuro Fukuda, Yorozu Oda
1926 7th meeting, Mineichiro Adachi
1927 8th meeting, Yasushi Hijikata, Mineichiro Adachi
1928 9th meeting, Mineichiro Adachi, Seichi Yoshida
1929 10th meeting, Mineichiro Adachi, Saburo Yamada
1930 11th meeting, Genyoku Kuwaki, Sakutarō Tachi
1931 12th meeting, Mineichiro Adachi, Niichiro Matsunami
1932 13th meeting, Izuru Shimmura, Yorozu Oda
1933 14th meeting, Enku Uno (not a member)
1934 15th meeting, Sakutarō Tachi, Mineichiro Adachi
1935 16th meeting, Masaharu Anezaki
1936 17th meeting, Sakutarō Tachi
1937 18th meeting, Genyoku Kuwaki
1938 19th meeting, Yorozu Oda
1939 20th meeting, Masaharu Anezaki

APPENDIX NO. 5

Annual Prize Awards

	I.P.	A.P.	Others		I.P.	A.P.	Other
1911	1			1936	3	1	
12	4	1			37	2	0
13	2	2			38	0	1
14	1	2			39	2	3
15	1	2			40	3	2
16	4	5					1
17	2	2		1941	3	4	
18	3	2	1		42	1	1
19	1	4	1		43	3	5
20	2	2	1		44	1	1
					45	3	8
1921	2	2			46	1	2
22	2	2			47	1	3
23	4	0					
24	2	4	4				
25	2	1	1				
26	2	5	4				
27	2	2	3				
28	2	2	1				
29	1	2	7				
30	1	1	1				
1931	1	2	-				
32	2	2	3				
33	2	1	4				
34	2	2	3				
35	2	1	4				

I.P. refers to the Imperial Prize.

A.P. refers to the Imperial Academy Prize.

Others comprise (a) Osaka Mainichi Prize to commemorate the marriage of the Crown Prince (Present Emperor), (b) Prince Katsura Memorial Prize, (c) Count Kashima Memorial Prize and (d) Mendenhall Memorial Prize.

APPENDIX NO. 6

Subsidies to Researches

I. A.'s Own Fund			Other Funds *		Total	
Items	Amounts	Items	Amounts	Items	Amounts	
1913	3	1,300		3	1,300	
1914	5	2,460		5	2,460	
1915	4	2,540		4	2,540	
1916	7	3,000	3	9,92-	12,92-	
1917	5	4,536	7	10,260	14,996	
1918	12	6,754	11	19,415	26,169	
1919	9	5,737	6	4,950	10,687	
1920	6	6,737	5	5,250	11,987	
1921	5	8,788	8	6,850	15,638	
1922	14	11,610	10	7,000	18,610	
1923	26	25,031	10	6,600	31,631	
1924	13	17,120	4	3,700	20,820	
1925	25	21,500	10	3,900	25,400	
1926	52	49,000	8	6,000	55,000	
1927	71	18,400	9	9,000	57,400	
1928	70	53,200	12	15,300	68,500	
1929	64	42,950	16	16,000	58,950	
1930	69	42,850	19	15,000	57,850	
1931	69	41,470	26	15,300	56,770	
1932	71	42,965	18	16,200	59,165	
1933	92	55,850	17	13,000	68,850	
1934	79	50,630	25	18,00	69,030	
1935	81	41,635	31	18,100	62,735	
1936	90	44,160	26	17,400	61,560	
1937	82	43,100	20	14,300	57,400	
1938	82	43,730	21	15,700	59,-30	
1939	85	45,940	18	15,900	61,840	
1940	72	36,250	12	12,700	48,-950	
1941	57	48,930	22	26,840	75,770	
1942	71	56,370	19	28,200	84,570	
1943	71	62,170	19	26,900	89,070	
1944	59	40,750	24	20,200	60,-950	
1945	39	45,000	18	17,150	62,150	
1946	59	47,300	1+	17,000	64,300	

* Other funds signifies subsidies given by other organizations to which recipients of subsidies were recommended by the Imperial Academy.

SECTION II.

THE NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL (Gakujitsu Kenkyu Kaiii)

History

Present Organization

Publications

Appendices

1. Delegates to International Conferences
2. Presidents and Vice-Presidents
3. Officers
4. Committees
5. Special Committees
6. Project groups
7. Subsidies for Scientific Research

THE NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

History:

In June 1919, the Imperial Academy submitted to the Minister of Education a memorandum advising the establishment of the National Research Council.

In August 1920, the official system of the National Research Council was established by the promulgation of the Imperial Ordinance No. 297, "Statute of the National Research Council". According to the statute, the National Research Council was placed under the administration of the Minister of Education and had for its aims connecting, uniting, promoting and encouraging researches of science and its applications. The President, the Vice-President and members were to be appointed by the Cabinet from among the men of learning and experience through the recommendation of the Minister of Education. The maximum number of members stipulated in the Ordinance was 100, and the term of office of the members and the officers was three years.

The National Research Council was composed of the general affairs section and several academic sections, the designation of which were fixed by the President. Each academic section was composed of the members specialized in the activities of that section and each had a Chief, and a vice-Chief appointed by the Minister of Education through the recommendation of the President. The general affairs section was composed of the President, vice-President, Chiefs and vice-Chiefs of academic sections and some of the plain members.

The National Research Council offered its opinion on matters of science and its applications in response to inquiries made by the Ministers of State. The National Research Council could also make proposals to the Ministers concerned with the matters of science and its applications. It could join international scientific organizations with the approval of the Minister of Education. The enactment of regulations other than stipulated in the statute was the responsibility of the President.

In December 1920, 94 persons were appointed members of the National Research Council, and at the first general meeting Koi Furuichi and Joji Sakurai were elected President and vice-President respectively (or elected candidates for the posts to be formally appointed by the Cabinet.)

The academic sections were decided to be of the following eight kinds:

1. Astronomical Section
2. Geophysical Section
3. Chemical Section
4. Physical Section
5. Geological and Geographical Section
6. Biological and Agricultural Section
7. Medical Section
8. Engineering Section

In December 1920, the National Research Council joined the International Research Council, the International Astronomical Association and the International Geodesic and Geophysical Association, and set up the Japanese committee of Astronomy and that of Geodesy and Geophysics.

In February 1921, the National Research Council enacted "The Regulations of the National Research Council", in which was stipulated besides other matters, that the general affairs and academic sections could set up committees composed of members and non-members of the National Research Council. The Committee for Collecting Literature and the Permanent Editing, and Publishing Committee, were set up. As to the names of the committees set up in later years, see Appendix No. 4.

In April 1921, the Council joined the International Association of Pure and Applied Chemistry.

In March 1922, the publication of the Japanese Journal of Astronomy and Geophysics and five other journals was started. As to the names of these journals together with those added in later years, see below (Publications).

In April 1923, the mathematical section was newly set up, and the National Research Council joined the International Association of Wireless Telegraphy, the International Biological Association and the International Geographical Association.

In May 1922, the National Research Council sent Akitsune Imamura and one other person to Italy to attend the first general meeting of the International Geodesic and Geophysical Association held at Rome. It also sent Shin Pirayama and one other person to Italy to attend the first general meeting of the International Astronomical Association held at Rome.

The Council sent delegates to the meetings of several other associations in the same year, and also in such meetings, various scientific conferences and memorial services held abroad in succeeding years. As to the details, see the attached list (Appendix 1).

In December 1923, Koi Furichi and Joji Sakurai were re-elected President and vice-President respectively. In April 1924, the Council joined the International Mathematical Association.

In March 1924, President Koi Furuichi resigned and in April Joji Sakurai and Aikitsu Tanakadate were elected President and vice-President respectively in the general meeting. They were re-elected in 1927, 30, 33 and 36.

In October 1926, the third session of the Pan Pacific Scientific Conference was held in Tokyo under the auspices of the National Research Council, the President and Vice-President being Joji Sakurai and Aikitsu Tanakadate respectively.

In November 1926, the Pacific Association of Science was established by proposition of the National Research Council.

In April 1931, the National Research Council joined the second polar observation, a world-wide cooperative work.

In April 1936, the National Research Council arranged matters concerning the observation of the total solar eclipse in Hokkaido.

In January 1939, the President, Joji Sakurai, died. In June the same year, the Statute of the National Research Council was revised and the fixed maximum number of members was increased from 100 to 200. The Council revised its regulations accordingly. Ninety-eight new members were appointed by the Cabinet.

In June 1939, Aikitsu Tanakadate and Hantaro Nagacka were elected President and vice-President respectively, but both resigned soon afterwards, and Yuzuru Hiraga and Takematsu Okada were elected President and vice-President respectively.

In July 1939, the 6th Pan Pacific Scientific Conference was held in California, United States, and the Council sent Shinkishi Hatai and three others as delegates to the conference. This was the last chance that the National Research Council had to send members to a meeting or conference abroad. From 1940 on, the Council stopped its function of internationally connecting scientific research works, and devoted itself wholly to connection and unification of scientific researches in Japan, and with the budgeting of subsidies for scientific research in the Ministry of Education; it became the organ of deliberation on them. As to the amount of subsidies defrayed each year, see attached table (Appendix 7).

In February 1943, the President Yuzuru Hiraga died and in April 1943, Takematsu Okada and Haruo Hayashi were elected President and vice-President respectively.

In November 1943, the Statute of National Research Council was revised by the promulgation of the Imperial Ordinance No. 386, by which the maximum number of members was increased from 200 to 400 and the number of vice-Presidents was increased by one. It was provided also that there would be set up a scientific research mobilization

committee in the National Research Council composed of the Chief, vice-Chief, members and secretaries to let them deliberate on important matters concerning scientific research mobilization. The detailed rules concerning the scientific research mobilization committee was decided by the Minister of Education. The Council revised its regulations also, and the sectional division was changed. The new division with the allotment of members to each section was fixed as follows:

1st Section, relating to pure science	116
2nd Section, relating to engineering	88
3rd Section, relating to medicine	76
4th Section, relating to biology and agriculture	50
5th Section, relating to law and political science	20
6th Section, relating to philosophy, history and literature	30
7th Section, relating to economics	20

Cultural sciences were thus introduced into the National Research Council.

In November 1943, new members were appointed and Shigeto Hosumi was elected the new vice-President.

In January 1945, the Statute of the National Research Council and accordingly the Regulations of this organization were again revised, increasing the maximum number of the members from 400 to 700, and the number of sections from 7 to 16. The charge of each section and the allotment of members to the same were as follows:

1. Mathematics, Physics, Astronomy, Geophysics	95
2. Pure Chemistry, Applied Chemistry, Agricultural Chemistry, Pharmacology	65
3. Geology, Mineralogy, Geography	28
4. Zoology, Botany, Anthropology	25
5. Applied Physics, Mechanics, Marine Engineering	60
6. Mining, Metallurgy, Metal Engineering	30
7. Aeronautical Engineering	45
8. Electrical Engineering	25
9. Civil Engineering, Architecture	20
10. Medical Science	120
11. Agriculture, Fishery	35
12. Forestry	15
13. Zootechny, Veterinary Science	15
14. Jurisprudence, Political Science	40
15. Philosophy, History, Literature	51
16. Economics	41

Each section had its Chief, a vice-Chief and several secretaries to be appointed from among the members belonging to that section, but

outside persons could be appointed secretaries if necessary. The scientific research mobilization committee was divided into two, one relating to natural science and one relating to cultural science. Besides members of the National Research Council persons outside of the organization could also be appointed as members of these committees. There could be set up special committees to connect, unify, encourage and promote research work on specified important research problems in case of necessity. Work of connecting research outside that taken up by special committees was managed by research groups set up in the Council. There were 195 research groups belonging to natural science and 20 belonging to cultural science in 1945. Most of the committees set up in former years were dissolved or stopped functioning on or before 1945. Part of the work of these committees was taken up by special committees or research groups. Branch offices of the National Research Council were established in the locality of each Imperial University and entrusted with part of the work of the Council. The appointment of not less than eight councillors and not more than twenty-five councillors was also provided for in the Statute. The councillors were selected from among the scholars who had especially contributed to the development of science, and were to participate in planning important matters concerning the connection, encouragement, etc., of the research on science and its applications, while councillors were picked from among high government officials and men of learning or experience and were to take part in the office work of the Council. Drs. H. Nagaoaka, A. Tanakadate, H. Ando, H. Yagi and T. Okada were appointed Councillors, and in addition 15 persons consisting of one official each of various Ministries and Boards of the Cabinet were appointed councillors.

The above changes in 1943 and 1945 were made to strengthen the Council as an organization of connecting researches to answer the pressing demand at that time of controlling and directing the research work for the prompt solution of problems springing up in various fields of civil and military activities. In 1943 the Research Mobilization Council was established under the supervision of the Board of Technics of the Cabinet; this Council was responsible for the nomination of "wartime researches" and the assignment of compulsory research work. The charge of the National Research Council after its reorganization in 1943 and 1945 was more or less of the same nature as that of the research mobilization council, the difference lying chiefly in that the National Research Council was under the supervision of the Minister of Education and consequently it was concerned mostly with the mobilization of research organizations under his direct or indirect supervision such as universities and scientific research institutions.

Present Organization (April 1947)

With the close of the war, the National Research Council completely changed its nature and is returning to its state at the time of establishment (Chart 2). The work connected with research needed in

pushing the war was discontinued and emphasis was directed to the work of promoting research on peace-time and special post-war problems.

Revision of the statutes of the National Research Council was proposed early in 1946 so as to make it independent and free from governmental and other controls. The chief features of reorganization are as follows:

1. The reduction of the members to 300.
2. Abolishment of the academic section No. 7 relating to aeronautical engineering.
3. Abolishment of the system of counsellors and councillors.
4. Abolishment of the research mobilization committees.
5. Abolishment of the branch offices.

The formal revision of the statutes has not yet been effected, but the National Research Council is now functioning in conformity with this proposed revised statutes. The members had already been reduced automatically to about 350 by the beginning of 1946 due to purge, resignation, etc., the vacancies not being filled so that the number stood nearly at that proposed in the revised statutes. Among these 350, only 295 actually taking part in the work of the National Research Council as of April 1947. Counsellors, councillors, research mobilization committees were abolished and branch offices were already closed.

There were changes in leading officers of the National Research Council several times since 1945. The present President and vice-president are as follows:

President: Naoto Kameyama, Prof. of Tokyo Imperial University

Vice-President: Shoji Seto, Prof. of Tokyo Imperial University
Teizo Toda, Prof. of Tokyo Imperial University

As to the changes in full of the Presidents and vice-Presidents, see Appendix No. 2.

There are at present 15 academic sections (former section No. 7 relating to aeronautical engineering being abolished), 192 research groups, 175 relating to natural science and 17 to cultural science, and 16 special committees with several sub-committees attached to some of them. This is the organization shown in the diagram chart.

The number of members of the National Research Council allotted and the number of research groups belonging to each section are as follows:

Section No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Members	45	31	11	12	26	10	12	10	57	17	7	7	17	21	17
Research Groups	40	15	6	5	21	11	8	16	22	18	6	7	5	8	4

The principal functions of each section and the names of the Chief, vice-Chiefs and Secretaries of each section are given in Appendix No. 3. The names (or the subjects of research) of research groups and special committees are given in Appendices No. 5 and No. 6 respectively. The subjects of research will clearly show the general trend of the present activity of the National Research Council.

Publications

A. Printed in European Languages:

- Japanese Journal of Physics, 1922
- Japanese Journal of Chemistry, 1922
- Japanese Journal of Astronomy and Geophysics, 1922
- Japanese Journal of Geology and Geography, 1922
- Japanese Journal of Botany, 1922
- Japanese Journal of Zoology, 1924
- Japanese Journal of Mathematics, 1925
- Japanese Journal of Medical Sciences
 - 1. Anatomy, 1927
 - 2. Biochemistry, 1925
 - 3. Biophysics, 1927
 - 4. Pharmacology, 1926
 - 5. Pathology, 1926
 - 6. Bacteriology and Parasitology, 1929
 - 7. Social Medicine and Hygiene, 1930
 - 8. Internal Medicine, Pediatrics, Psychiatry, 1927
 - 9. Surgery, Orthopedics, Odontology, 1927
 - 10. Ophthalmology, 1929
 - 11. Gynecology, Tocology, 1936
 - 12. Oto-Rhino-Laryngology, 1927
 - 13. Dermatology, Urology, 1927
- Records of Oceanographic Works in Japan, 1928
- Report of Radio Researches in Japan, 1931
- Proceedings of N.R.C. in Japan, 1922 - 1929
- Report of N.R.C. in Japan, 1930

B. Printed in Japanese Language:

- Journal of Astronomy and Geophysics in Japanese, 1936
- Plankton Review Nos. 1 - 15, 1931 - 1940
- Lectures on Physics (series), 1941
- Summary Report of Chemistry, 1936

Summary Report of Medicine, 1944

Summary Report of Mathematics, 1941

Catalogue of Foreign Scientific Journals, 1923, 1924, 1938

Note: The publication of all of the periodicals and series was discontinued sometime during the war, but renewal of publication is again under consideration.

APPENDIX NO. 1

Delegates Sent to International Conferences

1. International Research Council:

1922 2nd meeting at Brussels - Joji Sakurai and three others.
1925 3rd meeting at Brussels - Hantaro Nagaoka and two others.
1926 Special session at Brussels - Aikitsu Tanakadate and
two others.
1928 4th meeting at Brussels - Joji Sakurai and three others.

2. International Scientific Association:

1931 1st meeting at Brussels - Hantaro Nagaoka and two others.
1934 2nd meeting at Brussels - Akinasa Ono and two others.
1937 3rd meeting at London - Joji Sakurai

3. International Astronomical Association:

1922 1st meeting at Rome - Shin Hirayama and one other.
1925 2nd meeting at Cambridge, England - Hantaro Nagaoka and
two others.
1928 3rd meeting at The Hague - Aikitsu Tanakadate and two
others.
1932 4th meeting at Cambridge, England - Seiji Hirayama and two others.
1935 5th meeting at Paris - Kiyofusa Saotome and one other.
1938 6th meeting at Stockholm - Yusuke Hagiwara.

4. International Geodesic and Geophysical Association:

1922 1st meeting at Rome - Akitsune Imamura and one other.
1924 2nd meeting at Madrid - Aikitsu Tanakadate and two others.
1927 3rd meeting at Prague - Aikitsu Tanakadate and five others.
1930 4th meeting at Stockholm - Aikitsu Tanakadate and two
others.
1933 5th meeting at Lisbon - Shinzo Sinjo and one other.
1936 6th meeting at Edinburgh - Akitsune Imamura and two
others.

5. International Association of Pure and Applied Chemistry:

1922 3rd meeting at Lyons - Masumi Kondo and one other.
1923 4th meeting at Cambridge, England - Yasuhiko Asahina.
1924 5th meeting at Copenhagen - Riko Majima
1925 6th meeting at Bucharest - Masao Katayama
1926 7th meeting at Washington - Koichi Matsubara and one other.
1927 8th meeting at Warsaw - Torakichi Nishikawa.
1928 9th meeting at The Hague - Yukichi Osaka and two others.

1930 10th meeting at Liege, Belgium - Yuji Shibata and one other.
1934 11th meeting at Madrid - Koichi Matsubara.
1936 12th meeting at Lucerne - Yuji Shibata
1938 13th meeting at Rome - Riko Majima.

6. International Association of Pure and Applied Physics:

1922 Inaugural meeting at Brussels - Kiyoo Nakamura.
1923 Special meeting at Paris - Aikitsu Tanakaiate.
1925 Special meeting at Brussels - Mantaro Nagaoka.
1934 4th meeting at London and Cambridge - Shoji Nishikawa.

7. International Geographical Association:

1922 Inaugural meeting at Brussels - Naogata Yamazaki.
1924 Special meeting at Brussels - Akihiko Minagawa.
1925 1st meeting at Cairo - Takeo Kato.
1928 2nd meeting at London and Cambridge - Naokata Yamazaki.
1931 3rd meeting at Paris - Taro Tsujimura and two others.
1934 4th meeting at Warsaw - Junichi Takahashi and one other.
1938 5th meeting at Amsterdam - Taneshige Komaki and one other.

8. International Association of Wireless Telegraphy:

1922 1st meeting at Brussels - Kiyoo Nakamura.
1927 2nd meeting at Washington - Fitaro Yokoyama.
1928 3rd meeting at Brussels - Mantaro Nagaoka.
1931 4th meeting at Copenhagen - Mantaro Nagaoka and one other.
1934 5th meeting at London - Ideji Yagi.
1938 6th meeting at Venice - Isamu Yamamoto.

9. International Biological Association:

1922 2nd meeting at Brussels - Firotaru Ando.
1925 3rd meeting at Brussels - Seiichiro Ikeno.
1927 5th meeting at Geneva - Seitaro Goto.
1928 6th meeting at Brussels - Keita Shibata and one other.
1931 7th meeting at Brussels - Seitaro Goto and one other.
1935 8th meeting at Amsterdam - Shinkishi Hatai.

10. International Mathematical Association:

1928 3rd meeting at Bologna, Italy - Soichi Kakeya.
1932 4th meeting at Zurich - Teiji Takagi.
1936 5th meeting at Oslo - Matsusaburo Fujiwara.

11. Pan Pacific Scientific Congress:

1923 2nd meeting at Melbourne and Sydney - Joji Sakurai and nine others.
1926 3rd meeting held at Tokyo
1929 4th meeting in Java - Shinkishi Hatai and 38 others.

1933 5th meeting in Canada - Shinkishi Hatai and 14 others.
1939 6th meeting in California, United States - Shinkishi Hatai and three others.

12. Other Conferences and Memorial Exercises:

1924 The 100th Anniversary of the birth of Lord Kelvin held in London - Aikitsu Tanakadate.

1924 Pan-Pacific Conference of Food Storage held in Honolulu - Kamakichi Kishigami.

1925 The 100th Anniversary of Faraday's discovery of benzene held in London - Masao Katayama.

1926 The 50th Anniversary of the establishment of the American Chemical Society held in Philadelphia - Koichi Matsubara.

1927 The Centenary of M. Berthelot's birth held in Paris - Torakichi Nishikawa.

1929 International Congress of Oceanology and Hydrography held in Seville, Spain - Suaki Yonemura.

1929 The 15th International Geological Congress held in Pretoria, South Africa - Takeo Kato.

1933 The 16th International Geological Congress held in Washington, D. C. - Seitaro Tsuboi and three others.

1937 The 17th International Geological Congress held in Moscow - Shigeyasu Takunaga and four others.

1938 The 5th Congress of Applied Mechanics held in Cambridge, Massachusetts - Tomojiro Moriya and two others.

APPENDIX NO. 2

Presidents and Vice-Presidents of N.R.C. 1920 - 1947

President:

Ko Furuichi	Dec. 1920	-	March 1926
Joji Sakurai	April 1926	-	January 1939
Aikitsu Tanakadate	June 1939		
Yusuru Hiraga	June 1939	-	February 1943
Takamatsu Okada	April 1943	-	March 1945
Haruo Hayashi	March 1945	-	October 1946
Soichi Kakeya	October 1946	-	January 1947
Naoto Kameyama	March 1947		

Vice-President (A):

Joji Sakurai	Dec 1920	-	April 1926
Aikitsu Tanakadate	April 1926	-	June 1939
Hantaro Nagacka	June 1939		
Takematsu Okada	June 1939	-	April 1943
Haru Hayashi	April 1943	-	March 1945
Yoshio Tanaka	March 1945	-	January 1947
Naoto Kameyama	January 1947	-	March 1947
Shoji Seto	April 1947		

Vice-President (B):

Shigeto Hosumi	Nov. 1943	-	November 1945
Saburo Yamada	Nov. 1945	-	June 1946
Isutaro Suehiro	June 1946	-	March 1947
Teizo Toda	April 1947		

APPENDIX NO. 3

Officers (as of April 1947)

President: Naoto Kameyama, Prof. of the Tokyo University

Vice-Presidents: Shoji Seto, Prof. of the Tokyo University
Teizo Toda, Prof. of the Tokyo University

Section No. 1 - Mathematics, Physics, Astronomy, Geophysics

Chief: Shoji Nishikawa, Research member of the Institute of Physico-Chemical Research

Vice-Chief: Yusuke Hagiwara, Prof. of Tokyo University

Secretaries: Chuji Tsuboi, Prof. of Tokyo University
Yoshio Fujioka, Prof. of Tokyo University of Literature and Science
Joichi Suetuna, Prof. of Tokyo University
Seishi Kaya, Prof. of Tokyo University

Section No. 2 - Pure Chemistry, Applied Chemistry, etc.

Chief: Teijiro Yabuta, Prof. of Tokyo University

Vice-Chief: Kenjiro Kumura, Prof. of Tokyo University

Secretaries: Michizo Asano, Prof. of Tokyo University
Shoichiro Nagai, Prof. of Tokyo University
Isamu Nitta, Prof. of Osaka University

Section No. 3 - Geology, Mineralogy, Geography

Chief: Takeo Kato, Prof. Emeritus of Tokyo University

Vice-Chief: Shinji Yamane, Head of the Institute of the Investigation of Underground Resources

Secretaries: Teiichi Kobayashi, Prof. of Tokyo University
Taro Tsujimura, Prof. of Tokyo University

Section No. 4 - Zoology, Botany, Anthropology

Chief: Keita Shibata, Member of Imperial Academy

Vice-Chief: Kaname Okada, Prof. of Tokyo University

Secretaries: Ken Ogura, Prof. of Tokyo University
Tokusuke Aida, Prof. of Tokyo University

Section No. 5 - Applied Physics, Mechanics, etc.

Chief: Shoichi Majima, Prof. of Tokyo Imperial University

Vice-Chief: Tsunec Iguchi, Prof. of Tokyo Imperial University

Secretaries: Kankuro Kaneshige, Prof. of Tokyo Imperial University
Shigeo Sasaki, Professor of Tokyo Institute of Technology
Hirosi Kato, Prof. of Tokyo Imperial University
Jun Okoshi, Prof. of Tokyo Imperial University

Section No. 6 - Mining, Metallurgy, etc.

Chief: Hidenosuke Sanō, Prof. of Tokyo University

Vice-Chief: Tokushichi Mishima, Prof. of Tokyo University

Secretaries: Yoshiki Ogawa, Prof. of Tokyo University
Shuso Takeda, Prof. of Nagoya Imperial University

Section No. 7 - Electrical Engineering

Chief: Matsuiro Oyama, Prof. of Tokyo Imperial University

Vice-Chief: Isamu Yamamoto, Prof. of Tokyo Institute of Technology

Secretaries: Kanesaburo Kurokawa, Prof. of Waseda University

Section No. 8 - Civil Engineering and Architecture.

Chief: Yutaka Tanaka, Prof. of Tokyo Imperial University

Vice-Chief: Masaichi Kobayashi, Prof. of Tokyo Institute of Technology

Secretaries: Kiyoshi Muto, Professor of Tokyo Imperial University
Atsushi Hirai, Assistant Prof. of Tokyo Imperial University

Section No. 9 Medical Science

Chief: Hiroshige Shiota, President of the Nippon Institute of Medicine

Vice-Chief: Masaichi Kakimura, Prof. of Tokyo Imperial University

Secretaries: Masasaburo Uramoto, Prof. of Jikei Institute of Medicine
Yasushi Kuno, Prof. of Nagoya Imperial University
Masanori Nakaiumi, Prof. of Tokyo Imperial University
Takeo Tamiya, Prof. of Tokyo Imperial University
Takayoshi Misawa, Prof. of Tokyo Imperial University

Section No. 10 - Agriculture, Fishery

Chief: Ikuasaku Amimiya, Prof. of Tokyo Imperial University

Vice-Chief: Shuntaro Morinaga, Chief of the Experimental Station of Agriculture.

Secretaries: Yoshichi Asami, Prof. of Tokyo Imperial University
Terao Teshima, Prof. of Hokkaido Imperial University
Takeo Hemmi, Prof. of Kyoto Imperial University
Takashi Sasaki, Prof. of Tokyo Imperial University

Section No. 11 Forestry

Chief: Ichiro Miura, Chief of the Faculty of Agriculture, Nippon University

Vice-Chief: Mitsunaga Fujioka, President of the Japan Society of Forestry

Secretary: Kentaro Nakamura, Prof. of Tokyo Imperial University

Section No. 12 - Zootechny, Veterinary Science

Chief: Ushio Tanaka, Prof. of Tokyo Imperial University

Vice-Chief: Kenzo Iguchi, Prof. of Hokkaido Imperial University

Secretary: Kiyotsuna Sasaki, Prof. of Tokyo Imperial University

Section No. 13 - Jurisprudence, Political Science

Chief: Sakae Wagatsuma, Prof. of Tokyo Imperial University

Vice-Chief:

Secretaries: Kisaburo Yokota, Prof. of Tokyo Imperial University
Yoshitake Oka, Prof. of Tokyo Imperial University
Ken-ichiro Osumi, Prof. of Kyoto Imperial University

Section No. 14 - Philosophy, History, Literature

Chief: Teiji Takagi, Prof. of Tokyo Imperial University

Vice-Chief: Taro Ochiai, Prof. of Kyoto Imperial University

Secretaries: Takeo Itazawa, Prof. of Tokyo Imperial University
Takeshiro Kuraishi, Prof. of Kyoto Imperial University

Section No. 15 - Economics

Chief: Masao Kambe, Prof. Emeritus of Kyoto Imperial University

Vice-Chief: Chogoro Maida, Professor of Tokyo Imperial University

Secretaries: Ichiro Nakayama, Prof. of Tokyo Inst. of Commerce

Tadao Yanaibara, Prof. of Tokyo Imperial University

Hitoshi Shisuta, Prof. of Kyoto Imperial University

APPENDIX NO. 4

Committees of National Research Council

1. Japanese Committee of Geodesic and Geophysics 1920 - 1941
Geodesic and Geophysical Research Committee 1941 - 1942
Geophysical Research Committee 1942
Temporary Japanese Committee of the 2nd Polar Observation 1931
2. Japanese Committee of Astronomy 1920 - 1941
Astronomical Research Committee 1941
3. Committee of Collecting Literature 1921
4. Standing Editing and Publishing Committee 1921
5. Electric Wave Research Committee 1922
6. Japanese Committee of Physics 1923 - 1941
Physical Research Committee 1939
7. Japanese Committee of Geography 1923 - 1941
Geographical Research Committee 1941
8. Japanese Committee of Geology 1923 - 1941
Geological Research Committee 1941
9. Biological Research Committee 1923 - 1941
10. Standing Pacific Science Investigation Committee 1924 - 1942
Pacific Science Research Committee 1942
11. Committee for the Research and Investigation of Dyestuff Industry
in Japan 1928 - 1939
12. Engineering Research Committee 1928 - 1939 - 1944
Committee of Applied Mechanics 1940 - 1944
13. Editing Committee of the Chemical Section 1941
14. Committee for the Investigation of the System of Scientific
Research 1941
15. Liaison Committee of Chemical Societies 1941
16. Liaison Committee of Biological and Agricultural Research 1941

17. Research Committee for the Prevention of Earthquake Damage 1942
18. Chemical Research Committee 1942

Note: Most of the Committees were dissolved or changed into special committees by 1945, but records of the details of these changes are not obtainable.

APPENDIX NO. 5

Special Committees (1946)

1. Special Committee for the investigation of the effects of the atomic bomb.

Sub-Committees:

- a. Physics, chemistry and geography.
- b. Biology.
- c. Mechanics and Science of metals.
- d. Civil Engineering and Architecture.
- e. Medical Science.
- f. Agriculture and marine science.
- g. Forestry
- h. Veterinary Science and Zootechny.

2. Special Committee for the research of endemic diseases.

Sub-Committees:

- a. Clothing, food and dwelling in each locality.
- b. Malaria.
- c. Dengue fever.
- d. Infectious diseases of intestines.
- e. Parasitic diseases.
- f. Climatic skin diseases.
- g. Leprosy.
- h. Diseases caused by environment.
- i. Remedies for endemic diseases.
- j. Local medical plants.

3. Special committee for the exploration and exploitation of mineral deposits.

4. Special committee for food production to meet urgent needs.

Sub-committees:

- a. Utilization of wild animals and plants.
- b. Production of crop on unused land and its utilization.
- c. Production and utilization of livestock, poultry and fish in special districts.

5. Special committee for scientific education.

6. Special committee for the investigation of scientific literature.

7. Special committee for the research of theoretical physics.

Sub-committees:

- a. Fundamental concepts in physics.
- b. Theory of elementary particles.
- c. Properties of matter.
- d. Dynamics
- e. Electricity and magnetism.
- f. Atom physics.
- g. Applied Mathematics.

8. Special committee for the research of ultra high frequency measurement.

Sub-committees:

- a. Fundamental research.
- b. UHF generators for measurement aids.
- c. Current and voltage standards.
- d. Wave meters.
- e. Power measurement.
- f. Measurement of low loss factor.
- g. Conformation of signal generators.
- h. Field strength measuring set.

9. Special committee on the ceramic raw materials.

10. Special committee on Vitamin Bl.

11. Special committee for the research on ionosphere and related solar physics and geophysics.

12. Special committee for the research on postwar thought problems.

Sub-Committees:

- a. Idea of the rule of law.
- b. Political education.
- c. Present day conditions and tendencies of religious faith.
- d. National life and thought.
- e. Economic thought.

13. Special committee for the research on modern China.

14. Special committee for the research on the system of industrial property.

15. Special committee for the research on Japanese language and Japanese characters.

Sub-committees:

- a. Japanese language.
- b. "Romaji".

16. Special committee for the investigation of the methods of studying foreign languages and literatures in Japan.

Sub-Committees:

- a. English language and English and American Literatures.
- b. German language and literature.
- c. French language and literature.
- d. Chinese language and literature.

APPENDIX NO. 6

Project Groups of N.R.C. (as of March 1947)

Section No. 1 - Mathematics, Physics, Astronomy, Geophysics

Group No. 1 Mathematics for Statistics.
2 Mathematical Research on Household accounts.
3. Conformal transformation.
4 Special differential equations.
5 Study of special instruments.
6 Theory and application of ideal.
7 Calculations of mathematical values.
8 Application of mathematical analysis to probability statistics.
9 Cathode rays.
10 Infra-red and ultra-violet rays.
11 Optics and spectroscopy.
12 X-rays.
13 Cosmic rays.
14 Vacuum technique.
15 Electric waves.
16 Alloys.
17 Material property of metal.
18 Magnetism of metals.
19 Sound.
20 Property of matter.
21 Semi-conducting materials.
22 Optical system and optical materials.
23 Terrestrial radiation.
24 Studies on astronomy of position.
25 Researches on comets and asteroids.
26 Perturbation of comets and asteroids.
27 Solar radiation and its action.
28 Transmission of earthquake waves.
29 Fundamental Oceanology.
30 Researches on the origin of earthquake waves.
31 Geophysical conditions of establishing position of important establishments.
32 Geomagnetism and geoelectricity.
33 Researches on the disturbance of geomagnetism.
34 Geophysical research on the subterranean construction.
35 Dynamics of atmosphere.
36 Geophysical precision instruments and their application.
37 Researches on earthquake proof and earthquake protection.
38 Researches on the utilization of natural energy.

39 Researches on mists.
40 Research on subterranean water.

Section No. 2 - Pure Chemistry, Applied Chemistry, Agricultural Chemistry, and Pharmacology.

Group No.

- 1 Agricultural and pharmacological chemistry.
- 2 Chemical effects of electric discharge.
- 3 Explosion of powdery body.
- 4 Chemical reactions of metallic surface.
- 5 Chemistry of construction.
- 6 Catalytic and physiological effects of minute amount metallic ions.
- 7 Gelatine for photographic use.
- 8 Medicines of urgent post-war need.
- 9 Chemistry of vitamins.
- 10 Pieso-electric materials.
- 11 Rare elements.
- 12 Materials for standard pure substances.
- 13 Phosphorescent and fluorescent bodies.
- 14 Rubber-like substances.
- 15 Binding materials.

Section No. 3 - Geology, Mineralogy and Geography.

Group No.

- 1 Fundamental research on petrology.
- 2 Fundamental research on mineralogy.
- 3 Geology of petroleum.
- 4 Fundamental research on paleontology, especially on the geology of coal.
- 5 Fundamental research on ore deposits.
- 6 Fundamental research on geography.

Section No. 4 - Zoology, Botany and Anthropology.

Group No.

- 1 Theoretical and experimental study of the evolution of animals.
- 2 Multiplicity and its applications.
- 3 Adjusting functions in living bodies.
- 4 Sanitary insects.
- 5 Micro-factors affecting the multiplication of micro-organisms and fermentation.

Section No. 5 - Applied Physics, Mechanical Engineering and Marine Engineering

Group No.

- 1 Mechanical Research on measuring instruments.
- 2 Lubrication.
- 3 Thermal conductivity of high speed air current.
- 4 Fatigue of the materials used as parts of high speed machinery.
- 5 Research on buffering action and the prevention of vibration.
- 6 Destruction by impact.
- 7 Vibration and destruction.
- 8 Equipment for precision processing.
- 9 Plasticity and plastic processing.
- 10 Research on the mass production of gear-wheels.
- 11 Surface-finishing and inspection thereof.
- 12 Mass production of bolts.
- 13 Precision forging and precision casting.
- 14 Precision manufacturing method.
- 15 Improvement of the function of bearing.
- 16 Steam engine and boiler of small type and high efficiency.
- 17 Adjustment of the distribution of current in the network of pipes.
- 18 High speed Diesel engine.
- 19 Research on fishing boats.
- 20 Method of calculating safety-rate dropping and strength.
- 21 Safeness of ships.

Section No. 6 - Mining, Metallurgy, Metal Engineering.

Group No.

- 1 Research on the prospecting, mining and dressing of important minerals.
- 2 Metallurgy of non-ferrous metals.
- 3 Treatment of iron ores.
- 4 Special methods of preparing iron.
- 5 Melting, heat-treatment and working of special steels.
- 6 Research on magnesium.
- 7 Light alloys.
- 8 Special steels.
- 9 Research on castings.
- 10 Prevention of corrosion.
- 11 Surface treatment of metals.

Section No. 7 - Electrical Engineering

Group No.

- 1 Refractory electric materials.

- 2 Brushes for electrical uses.
- 3 Electron microscope.
- 4 Automatic adjustment and control.
- 5 Electric welding.
- 6 Relay.
- 7 Generation and transmission of electricity.
- 8 Electric Pasteurization.

Section No. 8 - Civil Engineering and Architecture.

Group No.

- 1 Underground construction.
- 2 Dynamics of soil.
- 3 Bridges.
- 4 Civil Engineering materials.
- 5 Concrete construction.
- 6 Water-work and sewerage system.
- 7 Problem of water-power in connection with the development of electric power generation.
- 8 Researches on the measuring instrument of the strength of structure.
- 9 Building materials.
- 10 Building construction.
- 11 Building equipments.
- 12 Building in general.
- 13 Reconstruction of cities A.
- 14 Reconstruction of cities B.
- 15 Building construction for reconstruction.
- 16 Building sanitation for reconstruction.

Section No. 9 - Medical Science.

Group No.

- 1 Hot spring.
- 2 Hormones and vitamins.
- 3 Physiological reaction against the seasonal change.
- 4 Digitalis
- 5 Malnutrition.
- 6 Physical strength.
- 7 Sight.
- 8 Health preservation of baby and mother.
- 9 Substitutes for blood transmission.
- 10 Radiactive rays.
- 11 Virus.
- 12 Tuberculosis.
- 13 Immunity.

- 14 Fatigue.
- 15 Efficiency of nutriment.
- 16 Eruptive Typhus.
- 17 Brain Wave.
- 18 Ferments.
- 19 Generation and suppression of cancer.
- 20 Bodily constitution.
- 21 Problem of population.
- 22 Hygiene of school children.

Section No. 10 - Agriculture, Fishery

Group No.

- 1 Property and the method of preparation of unutilized marine oils and fats.
- 2 Production and drainage of agricultural land.
- 3 Special utilization of marine products.
- 4 Agricultural textile fibres.
- 5 Maintenance and promotion of the fertility of soil.
- 6 Insects related to agriculture and forestry.
- 7 Utilization of inland water surfaces.
- 8 Healthful food.
- 9 Crop diseases and their prevention.
- 10 Marine plant resources.
- 11 Sweet potatoes.
- 12 Potatoes.
- 13 Chemicals for agriculture.
- 14 Artichoke.
- 15 Miscellaneous cereals.
- 16 Vegetables.
- 17 Catch crops of the paddy field.
- 18 Multiplication and utilization of coastal marine animals.

Section No. 11 - Forestry

Group No.

- 1 Wood for reconstruction.
- 2 Forestal fibers, hemi-cellulose and lignin.
- 3 Carbonization of wood and pine root oil.
- 4 Resins and tannin.
- 5 Production of forest products for special uscs.
- 6 Practical applications of fungi.

Section No. 12 - Zootechny and Veterinary Science

Group No.

- 1 Improvement of domestic animals and poultry.

- 2 Multiplication of live-stocks.
- 3 Fodder and breeding.
- 4 Utilization of animal power.
- 5 Utilization of zootechnical products.
- 6 Hygiene of domestic animals.
- 7 The prevention of domestic animal epidemics.

Section No. 13 - Jurisprudence, Political Science

Group No.

- 1 Studies on the comparative system of law.
- 2 Researches on the political trend of China.
- 3 The political trend of U. S. and the Great Britain in the second world war.
- 4 Village and agriculture in the establishment of the state upon an agricultural basis.
- 5 Democracy and law.

Section No. 14 - Philosophy, History and Literature

Group No.

- 1 Philosophical and historical research for the sake of the reconstruction of Japan.
- 2 Problem of the cognizance of the second world war and the internal reform.
- 3 Researches for the sake of reconsidering Japanese culture.
- 4 Problems of postwar national psychology.
- 5 Researches on the languages of the South.
- 6 Researches on women's social position.
- 7 Researches on the democratic thought and system in uncivilized societies.
- 8 Influence of foreign countries on Japanese fine arts.

Section No. 15 - Economics

Group No.

- 1 Fundamental problem of the economic reconstruction of Japan.
- 2 Post-war social problems.
- 3 Post-war financial problems.
- 4 Post-war world economy.

APPENDIX NO. 7

Subsidies to Scientific Research

	Natural Science	Cultural Science	Total
1939	3,000,000		3,000,000
1940	3,000,000		3,000,000
1941	5,000,000		5,000,000
1942	5,000,000		5,000,000
1943	5,500,000	200,000	5,700,000
1944	18,500,000	200,000	18,700,000
1945	13,600,000	100,000	13,700,000
1946	17,000,000	1,700,000	18,700,000
1947	* 32,000,000	* 8,000,000	* 40,000,000

* Budget

SECTION III.

JAPANESE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTION OF SCIENCE (Nippon Gakujutsu Shinkokai)

History

Functional Activities

Organizational Divisions

Direct Execution of Researches

Change of Officers

Publications

Appendices

1. Special Committees - 1943
2. Sub-committees - 1943
3. Special Committees - 1944
4. Sub-committees - 1944
5. Subsidies given to Individual Projects
6. Research Expenditures and Subsidies
7. Income of the Society
8. Change of Officers 1945 - 1947
9. Changes in Special Committees and Sub-committees
1945 - 1947

JAPANESE SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF SCIENCE

History

January 14, 1931. Through the efforts of Drs. Kihei Onozuke, Koi Furuichi and Joji Sakurai, more than one hundred influential persons representing higher learning circles and related groups met at the Imperial Academy building and resolved to start an earnest campaign to establish a powerful organization for the promotion of Scientific research. They elected a special committee of 22 members to draft a concrete plan for the realization of their intentions.

March 1931. The House of Peers and the House of Commons of the Parliament severally resolved with unanimous support of their respective members to petition the government to take prompt action for the promotion of scientific research.

May 1931. National Research Council petitioned the government for the promotion of scientific research.

May 29, 1931. The second general meeting of the group of representatives was held. They approved the prospectus of plans for the establishment of the Japanese Society for the Promotion of Scientific Research, Juridical Person, as written up by the special committee appointed in the January meeting. The persons present, 128 in number, also signed a memorial to the government, and entrusted the carrying out of the plan wholly to the executive committee of 10 members.

The committee made an effort to obtain an understanding and to gain the support of various quarters but it was unable to make noticeable advances during the year.

August 20, 1932. An Imperial donation of 1,500,000 yen was given to the Minister of Education as a fund for the encouragement of scientific research. This gave a great stimulus to accelerate the establishment of the society.

September 20, 1932. The Minister of Education called about forty new influential persons of learned circles, industrial circles and the circle of national defense together with persons already concerned with organization of the Society and conferred with them about the prompt establishment of an organization for the promotion of scientific research. At this meeting, the Minister nominated Dr. Sakurai and twelve others as a special committee for drawing up a concrete plan.

September 21 - November 30, 1932. The Committee met several times to discuss the matters entrusted to them, and succeeded in drafting the prospectus and regulations for the establishment of the society. They also selected a President, board of directors, board of trustees, inspectors, promoters, etc.

December 6, 1932. The Minister of Education called the same persons who met on September 20th and held a conference which recognized the drafts of the special committee. The committee changed its name to the Japanese Society for the Promotion of Scientific Research and continued its work.

December 16, 1932. Prime Minister Makoto Saito invited influential men of the financial circle who were named as promoters of the Society and asked their cooperation, to which they agreed. About the same time the government decided to appropriate 700,000 yen as a grant to the Society in the budget of 1933.

April 1933. The Society started its work.

May 22, 1933. Prince Chichibu agreed to assume the office of the Honorary President of the Society, and his inauguration ceremony was held on this day.

Functional Activities

The Japanese Society for the Promotion of Scientific Research was organized as a juridical person, and its objects, works, representative officers, managing and executive organs, etc., are stipulated in its "Acts of Contribution" (statutes of the Society) and other subordinate regulations.

The objectives of the Society as outlined at the beginning and as maintained at present (1947) are to promote scientific researches and forward their practical applications, and thus to contribute to the advance of culture, the development of industry and the completion of national defense and to work for national prosperity and human welfare. For the sake of achieving the objects of the Society it promotes the following activities:

1. The carrying out of investigations relating to research.
2. Donation of assistance to research works of science and its applications.
3. Helping train able research workers.
4. Helping and encouraging cooperative research.
5. Investigating the status of research concerning important problems, studying ways of solution and taking steps to realize them.

6. Helping and encouraging the industrial utilization of inventions and new devices.
7. Bearing expenses of scientific expeditions or travels.
8. Carrying out research directly in case of necessity.
9. Performing works other than those mentioned above which are recognized by the Board of Directors as appropriate.

The officers of the Society are as follows:

Honorary President
Councillors
President
Chairman of the Board of Directors
Directors (not more than 25)
Trustees (not more than 120)
Inspectors (3 - 5)

The President assumes his office by recommendation of the Board of Trustees. Directors and trustees are commissioned by the President with the approval of the Board of Directors. The inspectors are commissioned by the president with the recommendation of the Board of Trustees, and the Chairman of the Board of Directors is mutually elected from among the Directors.

The President supervises the Society.

The Chairman of the Board of Directors leads the work of the Society by receiving orders of the President and in accordance with the decisions of the Board of Directors and the Board of Trustees. Part of his charge is, however, shared by other directors who are appointed Chiefs of the General Affairs and by the Academic Division, etc. (for the division of work, see next chapter). The term of office of the President, Directors, and Inspectors is three years and that of Trustees four years. The Board of Directors meets once every month and decides all the important matters concerning the Society except those specially stipulated in the regulations. The Board of Trustees is convened by the President once a year, and receives reports about the progress of the works of the Society, decides matters placed under their consideration, and makes recommendations about the works of the Society.

The Society sets up necessary organs of investigation in connection with the execution of work, and appoints committees by the decision of the Board of Directors.

Those who contributed money or articles of a value over 3000 yen are called Patron Members of the Society, and those who have made special

contributions to the Society are recommended by the President as Honorary Patron Members of the Society with the approval of the Board of Directors.

Organizational Divisions

The following divisions and sections are set up in the Society (chart 3) and the work of the Society is shared by them as stipulated in the Rules of Executing Works.

1. General Affairs Division

- a. General Affairs Section
- b. Accounting Section

2. Academic Division

- a. Management Section
- b. Library and Publications Section
- c. Research Controls Section
- d. Research Section
- e. Standing Committees, Special Committees and sub-Committees

The divisions are under the command of the Board of Directors. There are some committees which are under the direct command of the Board of Directors.

The names of the standing committees and the branches of science in charge of respective committees are as follows:

1st Standing Committee	Jurisprudence and Political Science
2nd Standing Committee	Philosophy, History and Literature
3rd Standing Committee	Economics and Management
4th Standing Committee	Mathematics, Physics, Astronomy and Geophysics
5th Standing Committee	Pure Chemistry, Applied Chemistry, Pharmacology, Agricultural Chemistry, and Chemical Engineering
6th Standing Committee	Geology, Geography and Oceanology
7th Standing Committee	Zoology, Botany and Anthropology
8th Standing Committee	Medicine and Hygiene
9th Standing Committee	Applied Physics, Mechanical Engineering, Ordnance Manufacturing, Shipping Industry, Aeronautical Industry, Mining and Metallurgy

16th Standing Committee	Applied Electricity and Electrical Engineering
11th Standing Committee	Civil Engineering and Architecture
12th Standing Committee	Agriculture, Forestry, Veterinary Science and Fisheries
13th Standing Committee	Mining and Metallurgy

The academic section takes charge of the investigation and deliberation regarding the work to be done by the Society and carries out research, experiments, and investigations planned for execution by the Society itself. The standing committees makes up the body which deliberates on the planning and central execution of the work of the Society.

Each standing committee is composed of not more than eleven members commissioned by the President from the candidates recommended by the Chief of the Academic Division. The term of office of each member is three years, about one third of the committee is newly appointed each year. New members of standing committees to be commissioned by the President are proposed by the selection committee composed of the chief and vice-chief of the Academic Division, and the chairmen of standing committees and six others recommended by the conference of the chairmen of standing committees. The term of office of each member of a standing committee is not renewable.

Sub-committees are set up, to carry out actual research work under standing committees by the decision of the meeting of the chairmen of standing committees and with the approval of the Board of Directors. The members of a sub-committee are selected from among the members of the standing committee to which the sub-committee belongs, but other persons may be named as well with the approval of the Board of Directors. Special committees are set up likewise in order to investigate, deliberate or study important matters common to several standing committees.

Since its establishment in 1932, the Society drew up each year new concrete plans for the promotion of scientific researches and accordingly the Society performed researches by setting up committees (sub-Committees and Special Committees) to give assistance to private research workers in the form of subsidies, etc.

After the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in July of 1937, the Society gave special attention to the solution of urgent problems connected with the emergency, and tried in all possible ways to promote scientific researches; it contributed not a little to the completion of the national defense and development of industry.

When the international situation became more acute day by day, and war was finally declared against the United States and the British Empire in December 1941, Japan as completely isolated from the rest of the world and forced to advance science without any external aid, and the promotion

accordingly, strengthened the research program which had already been in progress, started new researches to solve problems of urgent necessity, and made every effort to achieve its aims and answer for the expectation of the people who spiritually and materially had supported it.

The research as planned and carried out during the war included work in the fields covering cultural science, natural science and its applications and research on airplane motors, fuels and more than 10 others entrusted to the Society by Ministries of Army, Navy, Commerce and Industry, Public Welfare, Board of Technicians, and some private persons or companies. The committees to whom the researches were commissioned comprise about 1,500 specialists picked from military and naval circles, government offices, universities, professional schools, research institutions, and private companies.

Direct Execution of Research

The Society set up in July 1934, a committee for the investigation of the problems of the nation's physical strength and contributed to the establishment of national policies by studying the actual state of affairs concerning clothing, housing, food, ergonomics, physical education, etc. The committee was dissolved in October 1942.

In November 1934, a special committee for investigation of the development of the North-Eastern district was set up. The committee studied the problems and succeeded in formulating various practical plans for the improvements and new equipment in agriculture, transportation, industry, mining as well as education and domestic life, etc., and recommended them to the Government. The committee was dissolved in December 1936 after completing its mission.

In November 1934, a special committee was set up to study the disaster of a storm and flood in the Osaka district. The committee studied the results and laid down plans for preventing a similar future disaster by establishing research stations in Osaka. The committee was dissolved in December 1936 after completing its work.

The Society established the experimental station of physical prospecting in April 1938 and continued until March 1943, the study of the methods of geophysical prospecting of ore deposits.

The Society also established the Research Station of Tropical Plants and Animals in 1935, and carried out the study of tropical physiology. The station was closed in 1943.

Besides the above, there were set up about 170 sub-committees and special committees of which 24 had already finished their work and were dissolved before the end of 1943. Such committees with their subjects of study, year of establishment and dissolution are shown in Appendix 1.

Officers and Changes in Committees - 1945 - 1947

Up to July 1945, the staff of the Society was more or less as it stood in January 1944 (Appendix 8), but with the close of the war in August 1945, the Society saw a great change in its personnel. Thus the President Prince Konoye died in 1946, and the position has been left vacant since then. All the councillors resigned in 1945 - 1946. Most of the directors, and all of the inspectors resigned also in 1945 - 1946 and new persons were appointed in their places, so that in April 1947 there were only six directors remaining unreplaceable. The list of officers of the Society as it stands in April 1947 is as follows:

Honorary President: * Prince Yasuhito Chichibu

Councillors: Vacant

President: Vacant

Chairman of the Board of Directors: Hantaro Nagaoka, Dr. Sc.

Board of Directors:

* Nagaoka, Hantaro, Member of Imperial Academy

* Hayashi, Haruo, Member of the Imperial Academy

* Tanaka, Yoshio, Member of the Imperial Academy

* Wada, Koroku, President of the Tokyo University of Engineering

* Sekiya, Teijiro, Member of the House of Peers

* Matsuoka, Kimpei, Member of the House of Peers

Anezaki, Masaharu, Member of the Imperial Academy

Tawara, Kunichi, Member of the Imperial Academy

Nambarn, Shigeru, President of the Tokyo University

Arinitsu, Jiro, Vice-Minister of Education

Yamazaki, Kyosuke, Ex-Vice Minister of Education

Shimizu, Kinji, an official of the Ministry of

Education

Nishina, Yoshio, President of the Tohoku University

Ushioda, Koji, President of the Keio University

Shimada, Koichi, President of Waseda University

Takagaki, Torajiro, President of Koryo University

Toda, Teizo, Prof. of Tokyo University

Miyazawa, Shunzo, Prof. of Tokyo University

Sano, Hidenosuke, Prof. of Tokyo University

Yabuta, Teijiro, Prof. of Tokyo University

Naito, Tachu, Prof. of Waseda University

Inspectors:

Kondo, Naoto, an Official of the Ministry of Education

Noda, Uichi, an Official of the Ministry of Finance

* Persons holding their positions since sometime before 1944.

We saw a great change in the personnel of the board of trustees, also. There are only 53 trustees in April 1947, most of them being newly elected since 1945. They are classified according to their profession, as follows:

Members of the Imperial Academy	9
Presidents, Prof. of Universities, etc.	13
Government Officials	11
Businessmen	13
Representatives of Societies, Assn.	
Chamber of Commerce, etc.	<u>7</u>
	53

Changes in Special Committees and Sub-committees in 1945 - 1947.

Until July 1945, the state of affairs of special and sub-committees was just as it stood in the beginning of 1944, but with the close of the war the Society changed its plan of researches radically, and accordingly changed the kinds of special committees and sub-committees to suit the new situation. Thus out of twenty special committees and fifty-nine sub-committees existent at the end of the war, twelve and forty respectively were dissolved in 1945 - 1946. On the other hand, eight special committees and forty-seven sub-committees were newly set up. (Appendix 9).

Publications:

The Society published many books and pamphlets. Most of them are the results of researches and investigations carried out by its own committees, and others are abstracts or summaries of reports of the committees, foreign patents, proceedings of committee meetings, lectures, etc. A bi-monthly journal, "Promotion of Scientific Research", was published in the beginning, but was discontinued after twenty issues.

APPENDIX 1.

Special Committees
(1943)

Former No. 2 Studies in economic problems of Manchuria, Mongolia and China proper. The committee was set up in 1933 and dissolved in 1941.

Former No. 3 Researches on the long period of rising and sinking of the islands in the Pacific Ocean. 1934 - 1941

Former No. 4 Researches on the science of disasters. 1935-1941.

Former No. 5A Researches on prospecting of mineral ores and geological investigations by geophysical methods; the committee was set up in 1936 but transferred its work to the experimental station established for the same purpose in 1938.

Former No. 5B Researches on the science of fire extinguishing. 1939-1943.

Former No. 6 Researches and investigations on raw materials of vegetable fibre. 1936 - 1942.

Former No. 14 Studies on the geographical distribution of industries and national territorial planning. 1940 - 1943.

APPENDIX 2

Sub-Committees - 1943

Former No. 2A Researches and investigation on the constants of metallic materials. 1933 - 1937.

Former No. 2B Researches on metallic ore deposits in Japan and Manchuria. 1937 - 1942.

Former No. 3 Researches on epidemic brain-fever. 1933 - 1943.

Former No. 4A Studies on social policies. 1940 - 1943.

Former No. 4B Researches and investigation on electric welding. 1933 - 1939.

Former No. 6 Theoretical and practical studies on the fundamental policy of rice. 1933 - 1942.

Former No. 7 Researches on trachoma. 1933 - 1942.

Former No. 8 Medical and race-biological study and investigation of "Aina". 1933 - 1938.

Former No. 9A Compilation of legislative materials from the beginning of the Meiji era. 1934 - 1941.

Former No. 9B Studies on the economic system which requires no gold. 1941 - 1943.

Former No. 12 Researches on the utilization of rice. 1934 - 1935.

Former No. 14A Researches on earthquake resistant construction. 1934 - 1940.

Former No. 14B Studies on the legislation of economic controls. 1940 - 1943.

Former No. 15 Studies on problems of sericulture. 1934 - 1940.

Former No. 20A Researches on the improvement of food, clothing and housing of the people in the northeastern district. 1935 - 1941.

Former No. 21 Studies on the system of independent farmers. 1936 - 1940.

Former No. 20B Studies on the economy of East Asia.

Former No. 22 Researches on the problems of the individual physical strength of the nation. 1936 - 1942.

Former No. 23A Studies on the problems of retail trade. 1936 - 1938.

Former No. 23B Studies on the problems of small and middle scale industries. 1938 - 1942.

Former No. 35 Studies on the problem of price of commodities. 1939 - 1942.

Former No. 48 Researches on the prevention of aeroplane accidents. 1941 - 1942.

APPENDIX NO. 3

Special Committees - 1944

The special committees and sub-committees as existed in January 1944, with their subjects of study and the year of establishment are as follows:

No.	
2	Researches on industrial blasting methods and explosives. Set up in 1941.
4	Researches on the foundation of heredity. 1941.
5	Researches on indirect X-ray photographing. 1942.
6	Researches on non-linear problems. 1943.
7	Researches on air machine fuels. 1936.
8	Investigations and researches on the resources of fertilizers. 1939.
9	Researches on the prevention of thunderbolt damages. 1939.
10	Researches on steels for special uses. 1939.
11	Researches on the science of the human race. 1939.
12	Researches on the faculty of hearing. 1940.
13	Researches on the flotation method of ore dressing. 1940.
14	Researches on oceanic exploration. 1943.
15	Researches on high pressure chemistry. 1941
16	Researches on the immediate solution of problems of insufficient resources. 1941.
17	Researches on engineering improvements. 1941.
18	Researches on special problems concerning aviation. 1942.
20	Researches on the new utilization of excessive colonial resources of the Southern Region. 1942.

21 Fundamental and practical studies on financing industrial economy in the Great East Asiatic sphere of co-prosperity. 1942.

22 Researches on the prevention of insect damages of wooden ships. 1943.

23 Researches on the science of fire damage. 1943

APPENDIX NO. 4

Sub-Committees - 1944

- 1 Researches on radio equipment. Set up in 1933.
- 2 Researches on the system of government officials. 1942.
- 3 Researches on the education of Chinese characters and Chinese classics. 1943.
- 4 Researches on picturescrolls. 1943.
- 5 Researches on the prevention of corrosion. 1933.
- 6 Researches on the mechanism of frictional loss. 1937.
- 7 Researches on the condenser system with very bright field. 1942
- 8 Researches on protection against tuberculosis. 1938.
- 9 Researches on culture in the North Eastern district. 1943.
- 10 Researches on cosmic rays and atomic nuclei. 1943.
- 11 Researches on tropical animals and plants of the South Seas. 1934.
- 12 Researches on organic chemical syntheses. 1930.
- 13 Researches on catalysts. 1934.
- 14 Studies on the coordination of agriculture and industry in rural districts. 1940.
- 15 Researches on the historical remains in the East Asia. 1940.
- 16 Researches on the standard of national nutrition. 1934.
- 17 Studies on the translation of Japanese classics. 1934.
- 18 Researches on electrical materials. 1934.
- 19 Researches on the manufacture of special steel products. 1934.

20 Researches and investigations on the animal species of Japan. 1943.

21 Researches on the geology of East Asia. 1940.

22 Medico-hygienic researches of the Southern region. 1942.

23 Theoretical and political studies of the controlled economy based on the Great Asiatic War and studies in its concrete measure. 1938.

24 Researches on metal casting. 1938.

25 Researches on fatigue of metallic materials. 1937.

26 Researches on eugenic heredity. 1938.

27 Researches on clothing, housing and food problems. 1937.

28 Hygienic investigations and researches necessary in the exploration of North China, Mongolia and Manchuria. 1938.

29 Research on precision instruments. 1938.

30 Fundamental researches on metallic-packing. 1938.

31 Composite researches on synthetic rubbers. 1938.

32 Composite researches on the science of air defense. 1938.

33 Researches on the utilization of constructive materials on the spot. 1938.

34 Researches on glass and refractory materials. 1938.

35 Researches on the improvement of duralumin. 1939.

36 Researches on the electron microscope. 1939.

37 Researches on the aeronautical science of medicine. 1942.

38 Researches on buildings suitable for East Asia. 1940.

39 Researches on myopia. 1940.

40 Researches on synthetic fibers. 1940.

41 Researches on bearings. 1940.

42 Researches on the prevention of cerebral hemorrhage. 1941.

43 Researches on metal processing machines. 1941.

45 Researches on working with machines. 1941.

46 Researches on the air defense of railways. 1941.

47 Researches on fodders. 1941.

48 Psychopathic researches on human characters. 1942.

49 Researches on mining technique for increased output of coal. 1941.

50 Researches on measures of supplementing imported medicines and accessories. 1941.

51 Systematic investigations and researches on the quality of coal. 1942.

52 Researches on marine plants. 1943.

53 Researches on dysentery, diarrhea, enteritis, and food poisoning. 1943.

54 Researches on the reinforcement of civil and architectural working capacity. 1943.

55 Researches on pig iron. 1943.

56 Researches on agricultural instruments. 1941.

57 Studies on the measures of putting financial and banking affairs on a decisive battle basis. 1943.

58 Researches on special minerals and their deposits. 1943.

59 Researches on the multiplication of mice for experimental use. 1943.

APPENDIX NO. 5

Subsidies Given to Individual Projects

The applications from outside research bodies for subsidies are accepted after being deliberately considered by one of the standing committees concerned. The number of items to which the subsidies were given, classified according to the standing committee to which the subject of study belonged, are as follows:

Com. No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	--	Total
1933	4	11	17	21	72	22	36	13	37	15	19	23	1*	291
1934	8	13	20	28	96	30	51	17	45	22	26	32	3	391
1935	8	12	15	27	81	30	54	26	52	26	20	39	1	391
1936	6	15	16	24	81	30	56	29	47	25	21	42	6	400
1937	3	15	10	26	69	17	48	29	32	14	19	37	5	324
1938	3	18	6	19	53	24	47	22	28	14	20	31	6	291
1939	3	18	8	16	61	22	36	23	21	12	15	31	11	280
1940	5	28	5	20	62	26	57	35	18	12	14	40	10	332
1941	8	31	10	27	72	24	61	43	24	12	24	47	9	390
1942	3	31	5	19	69	24	58	50	30	19	21	52	7	389
1943	1	23	7	16	76	20	56	56	26	18	31	50	2	382
1944														355
1945														260
1946														340

*Numbers under standing committee number blank signify those related to more than one committee.

APPENDIX NO. 6

Research Expenditures and Subsidies

The total amounts of money paid by the Society for the composite researches carried out by special committees and sub-committees and as subsidies to individual researches are as follows:

YEAR	RESEARCH EXPENDITURES	SUBSIDIES TO IND. RESEARCHES	TOTAL (YEN)
1933	63,683	448,891	512,574
1934	159,647	457,578	617,225
1935	227,349	430,080	657,429
1936	229,954	399,912	699,866
1937	530,887	311,918	842,805
1938	800,273	311,300	1,111,573
1939	1,079,936	288,439	1,368,375
1940	1,218,895	413,169	1,632,064
1941	1,723,827	480,221	2,204,048
1942	1,002,295	453,873	2,446,168
1943	2,108,117	442,470	2,550,587
1944	3,906,097	637,220	4,543,317
1945	2,908,427	531,130	3,439,557
1946	2,866,843	670,000	3,536,843

APPENDIX NO. 7

Income of the Society

The sources of income of the Society are the annual grants from the government, private donations, and the interest of the basic fund. Donations are to be used as a part of research expense or to be set aside as basic funds according to the will of the donors.

The governmental grants and donations given to the Society are as follows:

YEARS	GOVERNMENTAL GRANTS	DONATIONS, ETC.	INCOME OF FUNDS
1933	700,000	1,806,611	27,598
1934	700,000	113,154	57,238
1935	700,000	132,100	89,479
1936	730,000	98,350	101,940
1937	800,000	547,031	108,974
1938	750,000	254,013	107,378
1939	1,000,000	221,962	122,305
1940	1,300,000	345,600	109,935
1941	1,700,000	459,035	114,736
1942	2,000,000	1,450,720	135,363
1943	2,000,000	1,823,969	137,756
1944	3,000,000	432,240	131,362
1945	3,000,000	37,860	112,373
1946	2,000,000	218,430	111,594

APPENDIX NO. 8

Officers:

The office of the Society as it stood in January 1944 together with ex-Presidents and ex-Chairmen of the Board of Directors are as follows:

Honorary President: Prince Yasuhito Chichibu

Councillors: Koki Hirota, Ex-Premier, Member of the House of Peers

Chokei Okabe, Ex-Minister of Education

Ex-Presidents and President:

Makoto Saito, Viscount, ex-Premier, Dec. 1932 - Feb. 1936
Koki Hirota, ex-Premier, Mar. 1936 - 1937

Senjuro Hayashi, General, ex-Premier, Sept. 1937

Chairmen of the Board of Directors:

Joji Sakurai, Baron, Dr. Sc., ex-President of the Imperial Academy, Dec. 1932 - Jan. 1939.

Hantaro Nagaoka, Dr. Sc., President of the Imperial Academy, Feb. 1939

Board of Directors:

Ando, Hirotaro, Dr. Agriculture, member of I.P.
Furuta, Shunnosuke, Representative Director of the Sumitomo Head Office, Ltd.

Hayashi, Haruro, M.D., Vice-President of the N.R.S., member of Imperial Academy

Haneda, Toru, Dr. Lt., President of the Kyoto Imperial University

Kikuchi, Toyosaburo, Vice-Minister of Education

Kimura, Heitaro, Lt. General, supreme military councillor, Chief of the Bureau of Military Ordnance Adm.

Koizumi, Shiuzo, Dr. Econ., President of Keio University

Matsumoto, George, LL.D., Member of Imperial Academy, Member of the House of Peers.

Niki, Zentaro, Lt. General

Okura, Kimmochi, Baron, Honorary vice-President of East Asiatic Research Institute, member of House of Peers.

Sekiya, Teizaburo, Vice-President of "Aikukai" (a benevolent society), member of the House of Peers

Shiba, Koshiro, President of the Wartime Control Assn. of Shipbuilding.

Shimizu, Torao, Chief of the Bureau of Science, Ministry of Education

Shobara, Wasaku, President of Board of Directors of Mitsubishi Chemical Industries Company, Ltd.

Sugiyama, Rokuzo, Vice-Admiral, Chief of Bureau of Naval Construction

Tada, Reikichi, Dr. Engineering, Lt. General, Chairman of Board of Directors of Scientific Mobilization Association.
Takarabe, Hyo, Admiral
Tanaka, Hozumi, LL.D., President of Waseda University. Member of the House of Peers
Tanaka, Yeshio, D.Sc., Member of the Imperial Academy
Tsurumi, Sakio, President of Wartime Control Assn. of wool
Uohida, Shoze, Dr. Engineering, President of Tokyo University
Wada, Koroku, Dr. Engineering, Vice-Chief of the Board of Technics
Yoshida, Toyohiko, General

Inspectors:

Akashi, Teruo, President of Teikoku Bank, Ltd.
Ishisaka, Taizo, President of Daiichi Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
Matsukuma, Hideo, Chief of the Revenue Bureau, Ministry of Finance
Shibanuma, Choku, Head of Accounting Section, Minister's Secretariat, Ministry of Education

Trustees:

Members of the Imperial Academy	15
Presidents and Professors of Universities	14
Government Officials	18
Military and Naval Officers	16
Presidents, etc. of Commercial Companies	23
Heads of Political Assn., Control Assn., Etc.	11
Chiefs of Research Institutes	6
Presidents of Benevolent Societies	5
Others	2
	<hr/>
	116

Note: 11 of the trustees are directors and one of them is an inspector at the same time.

APPENDIX NO. 9

Special Committees

No.

2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 13, 14, 15 (as to details of these, see list already given.)

- 25 Researches on binding materials.
- 26 Studies on new living standards.
- 27 Researches on reinforced concrete ships.
- 29 Researches on the perfect and rational utilization of land.
- 30 Researches on the production and utilization of new animal and vegetable resources.
- 31 Researches on fishery utilizing sound in water.
- 32 Researches on reconstructive planning of war-damaged cities.
- 33 Researches on salt manufacturing.
- 34 Researches on the application of high frequency electricity.

Sub-Committees

No.

8, 12, 13, 11, 20, 22, 24, 25, 30, 37, 42, 44, 46, 49, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58 (details are given elsewhere).

- 60 Studies on post-war crimes.
- 64 Studies on measures for post-war enterprises.
- 65 Researches on the range of sight.
- 66 Researches on the resources of iron ore.
- 67 Researches on the resources of petroleum.
- 69 Researches on non-ferreous metals.
- 72 Researches on new agricultural techniques.
- 73 Researches on the physiology of microbes.

74 Researches on vegetable foodstuffs.

75 Researches on wild plants.

76 Researches on materials for reconstruction.

77 Studies on the constitution of national economy.

79 Researches on utilization of factory waste materials.

81 Researches on powder metallurgy.

83 Studies of the North Eastern district as the base of national power.

84 Studies on management accounting.

85 Studies on the economical reconstruction of Japan.

86 Studies on labor policy.

87 Studies on American economy.

88 Studies on agricultural problems.

89 Studies on "Romaji".

90 Studies on the restoration of medium and small scale industries.

91 Researches on photographic materials.

92 Researches on home ceramic raw materials.

93 Studies on the education of physical geography.

94 Studies on the securing of people's living.

95 Researches on the precise and mass production of clocks and watches.

96 Researches on the repairing of chemical machines and apparatus.

97 Researches on the anti-corrosion of chemical apparatus.

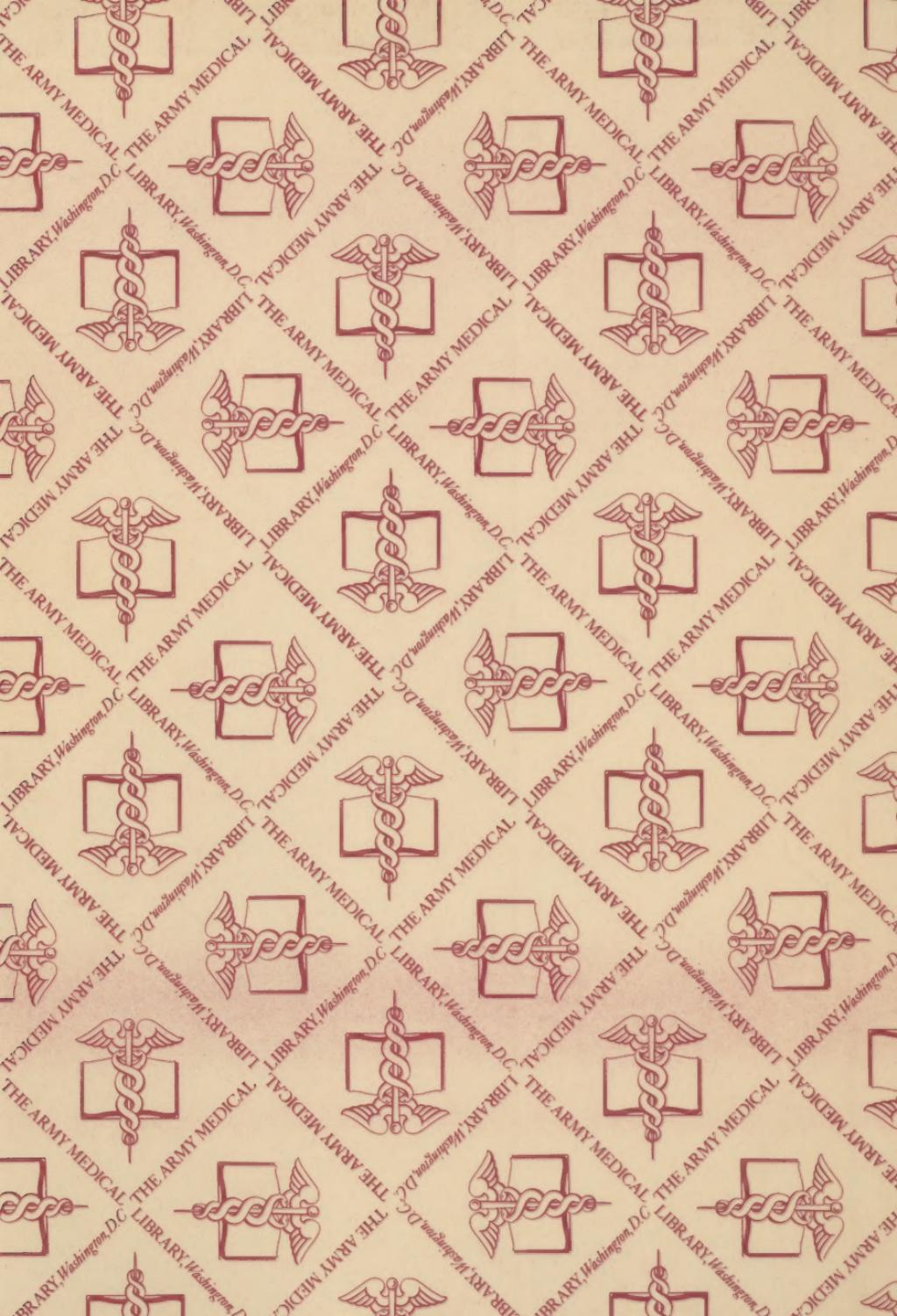
98 Researches on the planting and coloring of metals.

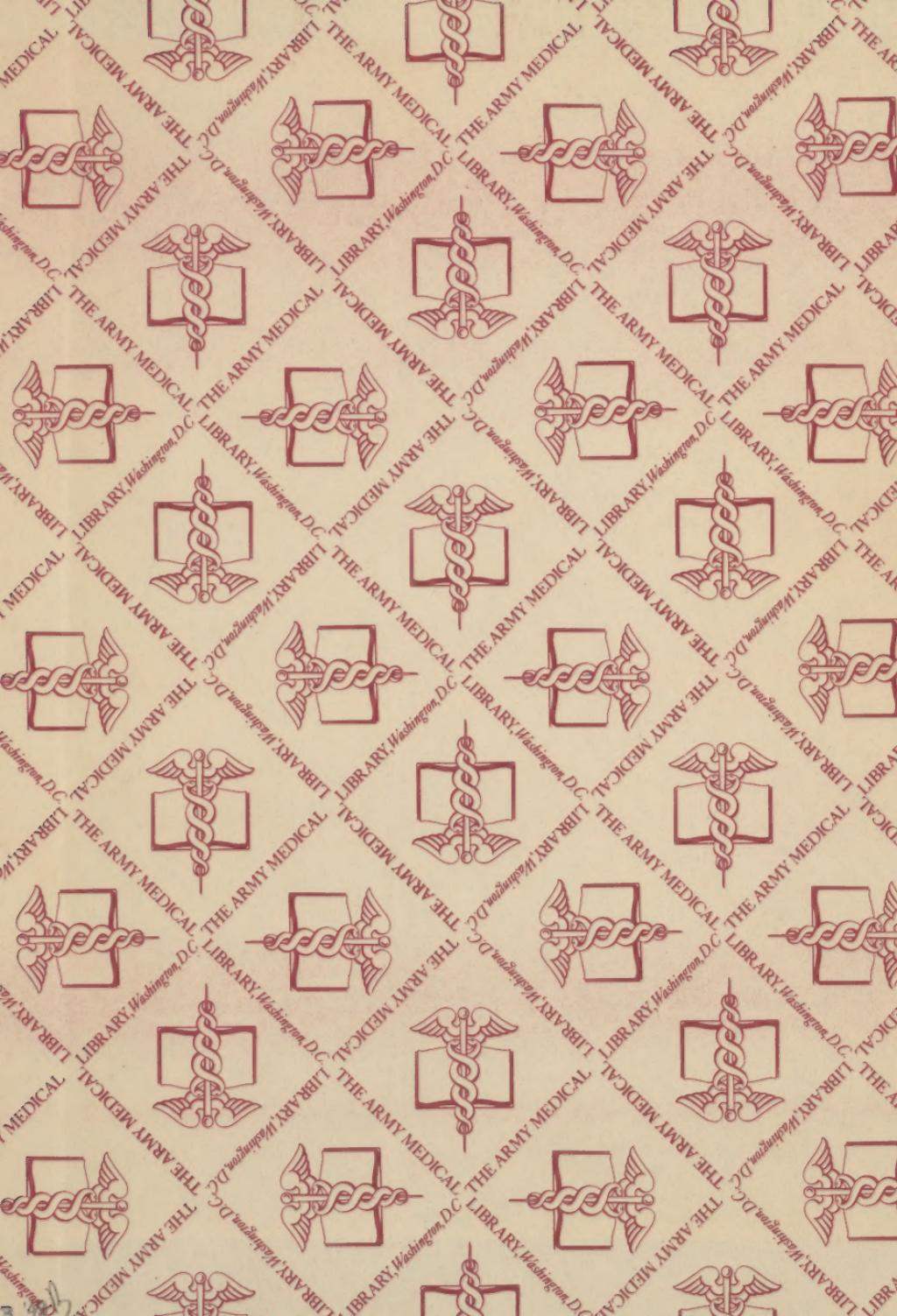
99 Researches on synchronization.

- 100 Researches on reconstruction building.
- 101 Researches on the extreme ultra-short wave insulating materials.
- 102 Studies on the interpolation and translation of classical literature.
- 103 Researches on ceramic kilns and kiln materials.
- 104 Researches on the science of soil.
- 105 Researches on table-land live-stock breeding.
- 106 Investigation of historical material of agricultural and fishing villages.

Sub-committees Nos. 61, 62, 63, 70, 71 and 78 were set up, but were dissolved in 1946.

Amelie





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